PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

- Mullah Naqibullah (JIA) is a well known local commander in Arghandab belonging to the Alakozai tribe. He also sits on the Kandahar Shura. Of little importance before the war but has since made himself extremely powerful in the area. He is said to be well respected among his own people, but he is reported to have used assistance from NGOs to support himself and his family.
- Mowlawi Akhtar Mohd. (JIA) is an Alakozai originally from Khwajamulk. He sits on the Kandahar Shura.
- Mohd. Omar Lashkani called (Malem Nanay) (NIFA).
- Haji Mohd. Nasir (Haji Pacha) (HIIA) is a Popalzai Pakhtun from Tabeen village east of Loye Minar. Famous before the war. Wealthy in his own right. From a strong family, landlord. Reportedly well liked and respected in many regions in Kandahar.
- Mowlawi Pasanai is the judge of the Islamic Court (mahkama) of Kandahar whose jurisdiction extends to this area. His mawen (deputy) is Mowlawi Abdul Khalikzai an Alakozai from Pushmool in Panjwai.
- Haji Mohd. Rasool (HIIA) sits on the Shura of Kandahar.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

- There is one ICRC clinic in Misrabad near the Kazhay Band pass on the route to Khwajamulk bazaar.
- There is a an Arab-funded clinic in Tabeen, 41km from the woleswali markaz.
- Both IMC and MCI are reported to fund clinics in Khwajamulk. Both of these clinics perform only first aid and simple surgery.
- MCI supports a mobile health unit with six first aid workers based in Charbagh village.
- MSH support four Basic Health Workers in Khwajamulk.
- Afghanistan Nothilfe support a nurse with Cdr. Mothalis (Achakzai).
- SCA support 8 health workers and a doctor with Mullah Naqibullah.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- Afghanaid has supported cash for food programmes and irrigation rehabilitation schemes through Mullah Naqibullah.
- AEC is funding three schools in Arghandab.
- SCA is undertaking the rehabilitation and improvement of agricultural land and irrigation channels in villages on the north bank of the Arghandab River with UNHCR funding.
- ASA is providing improved seeds and insecticides in various locations throughout the province with UNHCR funding.
- ARC has provided water pumps in the past for the Lahore water channel (12-15km) off the Arghandab river north of Kandahar city in order to divert water from the damaged channel to local orchards.
- SNI is undertaking repairs on the Wandoz-Tarnak road with UNHCR funding.

ARGHISTAN

Arghistan woleswali, in the eastern region of Kandahar province, has an area of approximately 4,308 sq kms and is bounded by Pakistan, Spin Boldak, Daman, Zabol, and Maruf (Kandahar). The main geographical feature of Arghistan is the Arghistan River, which runs through the centre of the woleswali, roughly from east to west. Most of the population is to be found north of the river. Approximately 45 percent of Arghistan's housing has been destroyed during the war. Khogiani Bazaar, the woleswali markaz, once had 103 shops, all but 11 of which have been destroyed. Most government buildings in Khogiani are partially or totally destroyed, including the hospital, school, courts, central jail and telephone office.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The pre-war population of Arghistan was estimated at nearly 20,000. The population is scattered throughout the woleswali with the majority settled on the northern side of the river. Nearly 33,000 inhabitants of Arghistan have been accounted for living in the refugee camps of Surkhab and Quetta. Another 18 percent of the population is estimated to have shifted to areas around Kandahar city, especially Shahwalikot and Panjwai. DCAR teams report ten to fifteen families per day are returning to Arghistan.

ECONOMY

The major crops of Arghistan are wheat, barley, grapes and almonds. Almonds are the most important cash crop. Before the war, most ploughing was done by oxen but the use of tractors in the area has recently been reported. Sixty percent of the cultivatable land in Arghistan depends on water from the Arghistan River while the remaining 40 percent is irrigated by karez, springs, check dams and small ditches. Eyewitnesses estimate that nearly two-thirds of the entire irrigation system has been destroyed by war damage or neglect.

BAZAARS

Khogiani Bazaar has 11 active shops. All commodities come from Pakistan. There is a fuel pump at Amin Kala (3 km from Khogiani), where diesel, petrol and lubricants are available.

STORAGE

There are no storage facilities in the woleswali. With repairs, some of the government buildings would be suitable for temporary storage.

ROADS

The route from Chaman to Arghistan is the same as that described for Arghandab up to the Arghistan/Kandahar road, which is gravelled and

capable of supporting heavy transport vehicles.

MINES
Mines are reported to have been place around the woleswali center and in the following villages: Sin Waray, Shahid, Amanulla Khan, Wagher, Shie Khan, Dolat, Kas, Spina-Gara, Soki, Kandak, Chaghnai, Lahar, Kobat Village, Naray-Manda, Energai, Garang, Adi Gher and Serdari.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
The following resistance commanders are members of an Arghistan shura: Mowlawi Ghulam Farooq, a Barakzai Pushtun with HIA; Harat Khan, Popalzai; Mullah Habibullah, Barakzai (HIG); Abdul Raziq, Popalzai (HIK); and Abdul Manang, Alakozai. This shura is reported to have been set up to facilitate NGOs working in the area with the distribution of assistance. A list of additional commanders and respected individuals in the woleswali can be obtained from DCAR in Peshawar.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
There is a government hospital building in Arghistan markaz, and 10 of 27 rooms are in good condition. An NGO clinic is reported to be operating from this hospital now. SCA supports one health worker in the woleswali.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
- MCI has its rural works project headquarters in Arghistan markaz where it coordinates karez, dam and ditch work, as well as agricultural and veterinary care projects. Seed for testing has reportedly been distributed to local farmers.

- ARC is planning to extend its agricultural support programme in Maruf woleswali to Arghastan after it completes a survey of 13 villages, 55 percent of whose population have migrated to Pakistan

- SNI is undertaking road repairs in Arghistan with UNHCR funding.

DAMAN (KAREZAK)

An alaqadari of Kandahar, Daman is principally an arid plain (dasht) of some 1,373 square kilometers with a population estimated between 4,000-7,000 (Adamec) and 17,000 (Census of Afghanistan). To the west is Dand and Arghandab, in the north is Shahwalikot and in the east Jaldak and Arghistan. Daman has about 55 villages. One km to the south of the markaz of the alaqadari is Moumand village, which is the largest in Daman with a population of 1,000 households and 9,000 people.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

In 1979, Daman's population was estimated at 17,000. There are very few people from Daman known to be living as refugees in Pakistan.

ECONOMY

Fifteen thousand jeribs of land are under irrigated cultivation: ten percent irrigated by the Tarnak River and the rest is irrigated by karez. In all 15,000 jeribs are irrigated and 40-45,000 jeribs of dry land is available for cultivation. In 1988, land under cultivation was reported to have declined by 70 percent from pre-war levels.

STORAGE

The alaqadari administration building at Daman has seven rooms, four of which have been destroyed. The three that remain are controlled by a group of militia under Esmat Muslim.

ROADS

From Kandahar markaz to Daman is 15km. The road is paved and it is part of the Kandahar/Kabul highway.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

Commander Halim Khan (NIFA); Lal Mohd. (HIG); Dand Khan (ANLF); Haji Abdul Qayoum Khan, a leader of the Tookhi tribe; Haji Sultan Mohd. Khan, a leader of the Popalzai tribe; Haji Atta Mohd. Khan, a leader of the Sulaiman Khel tribe

MEDICAL RESOURCES

SCA supports a health worker in the village of Shur Andam

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

SCF/US is undertaking rehabilitation of access roads and other basic rural infrastructure as well as providing agricultural inputs and repair of irrigation systems in Daman with UNHCR funding.

DAND

Dand is a woleswali of some 225 sq km that constitutes Kandahar city and its environs. It is the geographical centre of Kandahar Province surrounded by Takhtapul, Panjwai, Arghandab woleswalis, and Daman alaqadari and it is the most densely populated administrative unit (1233 persons per sq km) in the entire province. Dand was formerly a highly productive agricultural area owing to the development of an extensive irrigation network supplied by the Arghandab River and Dahla Dam headworks in the 1960s. However, because of its relation to the city, Dand has suffered some of the most severe destruction of the war. The area between the Herat-Kandahar highway and the Tarnak River in the south of the woleswali has been completely devastated. In 1978, the total population of Dand was estimated at more than 277,000 people, 178,000 of which were living in Kandahar city. Forty thousand people of Dand are estimated to be living in refugee camps in Pakistan and large numbers are also thought to have migrated to the relative security of the city itself. The Pushtun Barakzai, Popalzai, Nurzai tribes predominate in the Dand, with small populations of Sayyids and Shia's.

There are five distinct areas within Dand woleswali: Malajat to the west of the city; Deh Bagh to the southwest; Kulchabad to the east and southeast of the city; Char Deh and Panj Deh lying between the Tarnak and Doray Rud rivers in southern Dand; and Char Bagh/Mer Bazaar lying to the far west of the woleswali to the north and south of the main highway. With the exception of Char Deh and Panj Deh, all villages in these areas outside of the security perimeter of Kandahar city have been completely destroyed by bombardment and the population entirely displaced.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The majority of the population of these affected areas have migrated to refugee camps surrounding Quetta city (Mohammad Khel) and the camps of Pishin and Gulistan districts (Surkhab, Jungle Pir Alizai, Saranan and Chaman). An estimated 2500 families from these areas have migrated to Kandahar city or to secure areas surrounding smaller government held garrisons such as Piro Kulacha at the intersection of the Chaman and Kandahar-Kabul highways, or to areas removed from heavy military activity such as Salarwat in eastern Panjwai woleswali. DCAR teams estimate that only 30 percent of the houses in the Char Deh/Panj Deh area have been destroyed during the war and that the majority of the population has remained on their lands.

ECONOMY

The general pattern of land ownership in Dand consisted of many people owning small plots of land which, because of the availability of irrigation, tended to be intensively cultivated. Malajat area contained the most productive agricultural land in Dand. The main crops were fruit

(grapes, apples, pomegranates, apricots and melons), wheat, corn, barley and vegetables (potatoes, tomatoes, onion, garlic, radish, squash, etc.), cropping patterns typical of the whole of the woleswali. Farmers used DAP and urea fertilizers as well as insecticides. Mechanized cultivation was also reported to be common among Malajat farmers. Now the area is totally destroyed and inhabited by only few mujahideen. Of the 40,000 jeribs cultivated in 1978, approximately 500 are currently cultivated. The 15 karez, 2 canals, 20 arhad (wells), and the several main and sub-canals fed from Noshijan and Rorabat seasonal rivers are reported to be totally non-functional due to war destruction and disuse. Other areas of the woleswali have suffered similar destruction and degeneration of their irrigation systems.

BAZAARS

Kandahar city was the commercial markaz of Dand. People still remaining outside the perimeter of the city are reportedly purchasing goods directly from Pakistan.

STORAGE

According to government records, there are two 1500 metric tonne hangars and a 500 metric tonne godown in Kandahar city but DCAR teams have not been able to confirm this information. The only other known storage facility of any significance in Dand is the 12 floor grain silo on the Kandahar-Herat Highway , which is 6-7 km west of Kandahar city on the south bank of the Arghandab River. The silo has a capacity of 20,000 metric tonnes and only the top floor has been destroyed. Around it are 7 more large warehouses, one of which is constructed of corrugated iron sheeting and the others built of stone and cement. These are only partially damaged. They are currently reported to be under the control of Hamid Agha, a commander for NIFA. The well-known Mullah Malang (HIK) has a post at the old bridge near the silo and Commander Sirkitab (HIG) also has a post in the area. This is a strategic place because it controls access to the west of the city and the road to Helmand.

ROADS

- The dirt track that circles the city from Wandoz Valley in the east and north through Khwajamulk in Arghandab rejoins the main highway 4km west of the silo at Shah Agha Dorahi (see the Arghandab section for a description of this route). The distance from Spin Boldak markaz to this point is approximately 200 km.
- Three kilometres east of the silo along the highway is a turn off at Mervice Maina leading to a southern route through Char Bagh via Kobai and Mer Bazaar that provides access to all motorable roads within the woleswali.
- The main road from Mervice Maina southwest to Panjwai is mined. Similarly, the main road from the city through Kulchabad southeast to Selwat is also mined. This road comes from Mangal Bagh (8km south of

the city) and is controlled by Government to the Khalqi Pul bridge, which is completely destroyed.

- A 30km dirt track links Char Deh and Panj Deh with the Chaman-Kandahar highway Chahar Deh near Spin Boldak. This road can handle pickups.

MINES

There are anti-personnel mines reported along the roads south of the highway (see above). The Deh Bagh road is currently unusable for this reason. On Deh Bagh sub-road (off Goosh Khana road) to Char Deh area south of the Tarnak River, there are many rows of anti-tank and personnel mines and traffic is not moving on this road as of 5/89. There are mines around Mard Kala and along Zaker Zaber canal.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

Malajat -- Tribal leaders: Gul Agha (Popalzai); Haji Ghani Jan (Sayyid); Afandi Aga (Sayyid). Commanders: Abdul Raziq, Popalzai (HIG); Shahid Janan, Nurzai.

Deh Bagh -- This area is under the jurisdiction of the Kandahar Shura. Tribal leaders: Commander Mohd. Ayub Agha, Nurzai (SYF); Mohd. Qayum, Achakzai; A. Rahman; Nurzai. Commanders: Haji Asadullah, Tukhi (HIG); Ghani Agha (Sayyid) (HIM)

Kulchabad -- Tribal leaders: Akhtar Mohd, Popalzai; Haji Ishaq Zai, Popalzai; Isa Mohd Khan, Popalzai; Mohd. Ibrahim Jan, Nurzai. Commanders: Abdul Wasi, Popalzai (NIFA;) Malim Fida Mohd, Popalzai (ANLF); Mamak (brother of Gafoor Jan), Popalzai (HIG); Isa Mohd. Khan, Popalzai (NIFA); Ebrahim Jan Aga, Nurzai (NIFA)

Char Deh/Panj Deh -- This area is controlled by the NIFA commander Mohd. Sadiq Khan. The people in this area are of the Barakzai tribe. Sadiq Khan is a very important old khan of the Kandahar. He is a nationalist and pro-Zahir Shah.

Char Bagh/Mer Bazaar -- Tribal leaders: Commander Abdul Karim Agha, Nurzai; Commanders: Ustad Abdul Halim, Nurzai (SYF); Shirin Agha, Nurzai (4JIA). The Shi'a groups have a local shura, which handles legal and political matters within their community. Chief of this 12 member shura is Mohd. Zaher. There is also a prominent Shi'a commander in this area, Ali Yaware, who belongs to Harakat Mohseni. Solidarite Afghanistan is working with Sayyid Hamid Agha, who holds great respect among the local population. He is reportedly working closely with Pir Gailani in trying to enhance the power and influence of NIFA in the region.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

- MCI funds three mobile health units with three first aid workers each based in the villages of Salihan, Sheeri Surkh and Irazai.
- SCA supports eleven health workers and one clinic in and around Kandahar city.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- MCI supports agricultural rehabilitation and is subsidizing the cleaning of six sub-canals in Panj Deh through a local shura led by Mohd. Sadiq Khan with UNHCR funds.
- VITA also supports karez and channel cleaning in the Char Deh and Panj Deh area.
- AFRANE and Solidarite Afghanistan have been supporting irrigation rehabilitation projects in Dand for two years. In 1988 they funded the cleaning of 39km of karez in Char Deh and Panj Deh through an 'independent' commander, Sayyid Fazludin Agha, who is influential in Panjwai woleswali.

GHORAK

An alaqadari in Kandahar Province estimated to cover 1,618 sq km. To the west is Helmand Province, the districts of Nahr-i-Siraj, Kajaki and the town of Sarban Kala; in the north is the Deh Raud district of Uruzgan Province Nish alaqadari; in the east Khakrez and in the south Maiwand. There are about 52 villages in this sub-district. Population estimates vary between 1,500 and 10,000. Seventy percent of the population are thought to be Alakozai Pushtuns with the remainder belonging to the Popalzai and Mohammadzai tribes. Ghorak is surrounded by mountains, particularly the Shah Maqsud range which separates it from the Khakrez valley to the southwest. The alaqadari markaz of Ghorak is Ghoraqala where there are about 400 households and four shops. The administration building, school and hospital have been destroyed during the war.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT
Ghorak has not experienced much fighting during the war and, as a result, there has reportedly been little migration outside of the alaqadari. There has been some displacement of population to the mountains but families are reported to be returning to their homes.

ECONOMY
The major crops in this area are wheat, corn, sesum, cumin seeds, with a small amount of grapes and apricots. The majority of cultivation is lalmi (rain fed). Forty percent of all cultivation was reported to be done on abi (irrigated lands) but due to the degeneration of the karez system, only ten percent of these lands are being cultivated. Most cultivation is done by oxen but there are reports of mechanized cultivation as well. The rate for one hour of tractor ploughing is Afs 1200.

BAZAARS
There is no bazaar in Ghorak.

STORAGE
There are no adequate storage facilities in Ghorak.

ROADS
From Khakrez woleswali to Ghorak markaz is about 55km of gravelled road which was made by the same American company which constructed the Kajaki dam (Morrison Knudson). All bridges along this road have been destroyed and there are four big flood channels that have also been damaged. These are located at Seyah Sang, Sarkh Bidak, Peer Qadam and Ghora Qala. The destruction of these floodways means that the road is only passable in the summer months when the Shawalikot river bed is dry. There is also one

pass on this road called the Seyah Sang Kotal.

The drive from Ghorak to Sangin in Helmand takes about 90 minutes. The road is in good condition but there is no bridge over the Helmand River flowing between Ghorak and Sangin. Pick ups are floated across the river by balancing them on about 20 empty oil drums.

MINES
There are reportedly no mined areas in Ghorak.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
- Mullah Jafar Akhund, Alakozai (ANLF) a commander based in the markaz of Ghorak
- Sarkatib Abdul Ghani Khan, Popalzai (NIFA)
- Abdullah Jan, a Popalzai tribal leader.
- Malik Agha Mohd. Khan, an Alakozai tribal leader.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
None reported.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
None reported.

BACKGROUND & SUMMARY

Kandahar Province is the second largest province of Afghanistan and, with a pre-war population of nearly 570,000 was the second-most populous province of the country accounting for more than four percent of the country's entire settled population. Located in the southeastern corner of the country, Kandahar shares a 250 mile border with the Pakistan province of Baluchistan. Kandahar is bounded on the north and north west by the mountainous provinces of Uruzgan and Zabul respectively and in the west by Helmand. The province is drained by two major river systems, the Arghistan and Arghandab which support most of the Kandahars' agriculture and population. The southern half of the province is largely unpopulated desert except for a band of population that lives along the Pakistan border in the district of Shorawak.

Kandahar is the gateway for much of southern and western Afghanistan. The capital of the province, Kandahar city (markaz), has a major airport and is situated at the junction of the country's main highway and its major southern link route to Pakistan (via the Baluchistan border town of Chaman). Because of its strategic location, its well developed agricultural base and the high level of its population's support for the monarchy, Kandahar Province has suffered some of the most extensive destruction of any region of the country during the war.

POPULATION

Forty-two percent of Kandahar's population is estimated by DCAR to be living as refugees in the Baluchistan refugee camps of Surkhab, Saranan, Jungle Pir Alizai, Gulistan, Chaman and Panjpai. The approximately 240,000 refugees from Kandahar Province account for nearly 10 percent of all Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Considerable internal displacement of the population has also taken place toward Kandahar city, whose pre-war population of nearly 200,000, Afghanistan's second largest urban population after Kabul, is thought to have doubled.

Since the withdrawal of Soviet troops and a subsequent subsiding of fighting in the countryside, there have been consistent reports of refugees and internally displaced populations returning in small numbers to areas that were spared the most severe effects of the war. There are also reports of reconstruction activities underway in those areas where significant percentages of the local population remained on their lands. The refugees coming from Pakistan are thought to be the poor and unregistered who find no advantage to remaining in Pakistan when opportunities for agricultural employment, or of reclaiming abandoned farmlands, are beginning to emerge.

A recent inter-agency United Nations mission to Kandahar under the auspices of the UNOCA has reported that a number of mujahideen commanders are attempting to prevent refugees from Pakistan returning to their homes in the province. The reasons behind this policy are not clearly

KHAKREZ (SHAH MAQSUD)

This woleswali consists of a flat area of 1,129 sq km surrounded by mountains. To the west is Ghorak, the north Nish, to the east Dahla and in the south Maywand, Panjwai and Arghandab. This district has about 63 villages. Because it is removed from the major routes used by government and resistance forces, Khakrez suffered minimal damage as a result of the war. However, one of the minor roads linking Kandahar to Helmand runs through the mountain passes of Arouq and many ambushes of mujahideen units were made by the government along this route. Most of the destruction of the war is concentrated here. The men from this area have stayed mainly in the mountains during the last ten years to avoid conscription. As a result, the area's agriculture, always poor, has been debilitated by lack of maintenance of irrigation systems. Many people in this area are living at subsistence level.

At Khakrez markaz there is an important shrine (Ziarat-e-Shah Maqsud) which still attracts a large number of pilgrims. The woleswali's other major population areas are at Dab Khakrez, Arouq (13 villages), Boom, Chinar, and Tanbil (30 villages). The Pashtun Alakozai tribe makes up 55 percent of the population and Popalzai some 40 percent. The remainder are Achakzais, Kakars and small numbers of other tribes. There are some Ghilzai nomads in the Shah Maqsud mountain range.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT
Population estimates for Khakrez vary between 13,000 and 30,000 people. Only a small number of people (1100) are reported to have left the area as external refugees though some internal migration has taken place, particularly to the area of Dab Khakrez.

ECONOMY
In this woleswali there are approximately 200/230,000 jeribs of irrigated land, only about 40,000 of which were cultivated this year. There is also dry land cultivation. The main production of this woleswali is wheat, cumin seeds, almonds, grapes, raisins and pomegranates. A small amount of poppy is also cultivated. Before the war, the people kept herds of sheep for wool, ghee, meat and milk.

The only irrigation is by karez except for the areas of Chinar-i-Manokhel and Tanbil, which benefit from springs. The main constraint to cultivation is lack of money for karez cleaning. During the last 10 years, the karezes on which the people are almost totally dependent for irrigation, have been damaged by bombardment, floods and neglect. An example of the effect on cultivation can be seen at Mundagak Karez, an area where 9,000 jeribs were irrigated previously, and this year has only 300 jeribs under cultivation. The rental of a tractor for one hour on dry land is Afs 1,000 and on average only 9kg of wheat would be cultivated on such land.

BAZAARS
The woleswali's main bazaar before 1979 was at Dab Khakrez.

STORAGE
There is a 1000 metric tonne capacity hangar in Khakrez markaz.

ROADS
As mentioned above, an alternate route linking Kandahar with Helmand Province runs through Khakrez and the mountains at Arouq. Khakrez is also connected with the valley of Arghandab, Ghorak and the north by several mountain passes.

There is a gravel road linking Khakrez markaz with Arghandab, the condition of which is as follows:
- at 37km from Arghandab markaz, there is a 50m detour
- at 39km there is a 200m detour
- at 46km at Sia Sang floodway, bridge destroyed requiring a 500m detour.
- at 48km a large bridge has been destroyed by the Sia Sang
- at 51km due to road destruction there is a detour of 2km
- at 59km road is destroyed and there is a detour to the right for 90m.
- at 60km road and a large bridge have been destroyed, detour for 350m.
- at 65km the Mundagak floodway has been destroyed, detour 800m.
- at 77km the Ziarat floodway has been destroyed, detour 550m
- at 78km the Ziarat floodway has been destroyed, detour 250m.

MINES
The only mines in this area are found in the Sia Sang mountains and on the pass into Helmand in the Arouq area.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
None of the Khakrez commanders sit on the Kandahar Shura.
- Haji Abdul Wahab, Popalzai (HIIA). A commander for all Arouq area, also a tribal leader.
- A. Bari Khan, Alakozai (HIG) in Chanmar.
- Nezar Ali, Alakozai (NIFA) in Boom area. His father is a tribal leader.
- Mohd. Zaman, Alakozai (NIFA).
- Mohd. Osman Khan, Alakozai, a tribal leader.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
- MCI funds a mobile First Aid worker in the village of Darweshan

OTHER NGO ACTIVITY
-SCF/US is providing agricultural inputs and karez repair.

MARUF

Maruf, the eastern-most woleswali of Kandahar, borders Pakistan's Baluchistan Province in the east, Arghistan woleswali in the west and Zabul Province in the north. It is a mountainous region covering 3,245 sq kms, the population of which is mainly found in the valleys.. The Maruf Rud (seasonal river), exiting to the Arghistan River, runs through a wide valley from northeast to southwest, where the majority of people live. Another seasonal river is the Salisoon. The major occupation in Maruf was the cultivation and sale of fresh and dried fruit. Three Pushtun tribes predominate in Maruf: Barakzai, Alizai, and Alakozai The Barakzai tribe is estimated to be the most influential. Maruf is also a major venue for Kuchi nomads during their seasonal migrations. The area is under the jurisdiction of Mowlawi Pasanai the principal judge of Kandahar Islamic Court (mahkama).

Because of its distance from the Kandahar-Kabul Highway, Maruf has not been as heavily affected by the last 10 years of conflict as other districts in Kandahar (especially those areas close to Kandahar city). Much of the destruction in Maruf occurred 7 to 9 years ago in the areas of Abatu, Maruf markaz and Abo Kala. The woleswali markaz has been relocated from Abo Kala to Anu Chishm. Abatu was previously the largest village in the area, and Abo Kala the second largest. Both have suffered heavy damage.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Previously published population estimates are between 5,000 and 19,000 people residing in 125 villages consisting of 500 or fewer people. Sixty percent of Maruf's 1978 population is believed to have emigrated to Pakistan and reside mainly in the Surkhab area of Baluchistan although the DCAR survey of refugees in this area accounts for 27,000 people from Maruf. Ten to fifteen families are reported to be returning to Maruf from Pakistan daily. The most populated areas in Maruf were Abatu and Abo Kala. There are few internal refugees.

ECONOMY

Maruf was traditionally a very poor area for agriculture. Land ownership is widely distributed with many people owning small parcels of land. Before the war, most ploughing was done by oxen. There are a small number of major landowners but the maximum size of landholding is five hectares. Maruf's major crops are grapes, almond, wheat, corn, and barley. Maruf was an exporter of dried apricots, raisins and almonds to Kandahar city and Pakistan. There are two planting seasons. One fourth of Maruf's total land area is cultivatable and approximately thirty-five percent of this total is currently cultivated.

Most of Maruf's farmland is irrigated by karez, springs, dams, and wells which have suffered due to lack of maintenance. The Arghistan River is lower than the land surrounding it and it is very difficult to divert for irrigation purposes.

Animal husbandry, the second major source of livelihood in Maruf, especially for the nomadic populations that migrate through the area, is now minimal.

BAZAARS

There were no major bazaars in Maruf prior to 1978. The three major centres in Maruf are Abatu, Maruf town, and Abo Kala. The small number of shops in these towns were reported to have been destroyed early in the war but commercial activity is said to be continuing uninterrupted, especially at Maruf town. All commodities come from Pakistan. Diesel, petrol and motor oil are available in Abatu and Ishaqzai. Diesel is 80 Afs/litre; petrol is 120 Afs per litre; motor oil is 1200 Afs/litre.

STORAGE

There is no adequate storage facility in Maruf. The government buildings in the woleswali markaz have been destroyed

ROADS

There are at least two access routes to Maruf: from Arghistan (see description of this route in the Arghistan and Arghandab sections) and direct from Spin Boldak. Both of these routes are largely graveled roads, the former of which is usable by heavy trucks.

MINES

Mines are reported to have been laid around Khogiani markaz and Abo Kala as well as in the villages of Kasa, Chermai, Hamand and Band.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

Maruf has no representation on the Kandahar Shura. However, local commanders acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Islamic Court of Kandahar. Ittihad Islami (Sayyaf) is thought to be the most influential resistance party in Maruf. The following are some of the most influential local commanders:

- Mowlawi Ghulam Mohd., Barakzai (SYF)
- Capt. Shah Mahmood (NIFA)
- Doctor A. Khaliq, Barakzai (NIFA)
- Abdul Shakoor, Barakzai (NIFA)
- Shah Sahib (a.k.a. Amir Mohd.), Ishaqzai (HIG)
- Khazanadar, Alizai (HIIA)

- Mowlawi A. Razio, Barakzai (HIIA)
- Doctor Abdullah, Barakzai (HIIA)

MCI, VITA, and ARC have convened separate shuras for the purpose of organizing relief and reconstruction assistance.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
- MCI operates a first aid clinic with three health workers in the village of Mana
- SCA supports two health workers in the woleswali

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
VITA, Austrian Relief Committee, and MCI have central project facilities in Abatu. MCI and ARC have been working in Maruf for a number of years providing agricultural support (seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, fruit tree seedlings and livestock and farm power) and repair of irrigation works, most recently with UNHCR support. ARC also supports skilled workers (tailors, carpenters and blacksmiths) in Maruf with tools. VITA also provides agricultural inputs and supports the repair of karez and springs.

MAYWAND

Maywand, with an area of over 10,000 sq km, is the biggest woleswali in Kandahar. It borders Helmand Province in the west, Panjwai and Rek in the east and Ghorak and Khakrez in the north. The Kandahar/Herat highway intersects Maywand from east to west. The population centres are in the northwest (north of the highway) and in a broad band across the woleswali to the south of the highway called Sangi Hisar. Some villages closest to Kandahar City and north of the highway are under control of the Kabul regime. Several larger and more disbursed villages exist to the south of the highway and are all under mujahideen control. The northeastern region of Maywand (north of the highway) is known as Zharai Dasht, where anti-tank mines have been laid. The southern two-thirds of Maywand is reg (red sand) and uninhabitable.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The pre-war population of Maywand was estimated at 39,000 people. The majority of the population belong to the Pushtun Mohammadzai tribe (Chasmai is the ancestral home of ex-king Zahir Shah) but Achakzai live here as well. The most densely populated part of Maywand was the Sangi Hisar, which extends the width of the woleswali south of the highway. It consists of some 20 major villages of which 90 percent are reported to be destroyed. Forty percent of the population has migrated to Pakistan and is settled in the Girdi Jungle area of Baluchistan's Chagai District. Another five percent have relocated to Panjwai Woleswali.

ECONOMY

In 1978, 80,000 jeribs were reported cultivated, but currently only 10,000 jeribs are under cultivation. The Sangi Hisar area was one of the most productive areas in Maywand. Major crops were grapes, wheat, barley, corn, cotton and melon. Agriculture is heavily dependent on irrigation from the Arghandab River, karez, and many open surface wells (arhad). All arhad are reported to have been destroyed and all canals from the river are filled.

BAZAARS

Hous-e-Madat was the largest pre-war bazaar consisting of 25 shops, of which 5 are currently open selling fuel and minimal necessities obtained mostly from Pakistan.

STORAGE

A government storage facility at Hous-e-Madat, near Sangi Hisar requires rebuilding of all ceilings before it is usable. This storage facility could serve as a distribution centre for Pashmul, Nelgham, Sia Choy and Sangi Hisar areas.

ROADS
The main road, the Kandahar/Herat highway, is under Kabul government control. Smaller tracks to the north and south of the highway lead to the main areas in Maywand.

MINES
The Zharai Dasht area was the site for a number of Soviet/government garrisons and supply depots. For this reason, it contains many anti tank and anti-personnel mines.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
The inhabitants of Sangi Hisar and neighboring areas have formed a local shura for solving their civil and political disputes. The shura consists of commanders, mullahs, elders and tribal leaders. The chief of the shura is Sardar Mohammad, a member of the Achakzai tribe from Sangi Hisar.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
- MCI supports a mobile first aid unit based in Sangi Hisar with three health workers.
-MTA has trained one health worker in the woleswali.
-SCA supports two health workers.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
AFRANE and Solidarite Afghanistan provide assistance for the repair of irrigation works in this area. They also support two primary school teachers and 90 pupils in Band-e-Timur.

NISH (NESH)

Nish alaqadari is a semi-mountainous area of some 1,744 sq km that borders Uruzgan Province. There are about 50 villages in Nish. The principal population markaz is Ghordang, a village of 250 households, which also serves as the administrative markaz of the alaqadari. Nish has been relatively unaffected by the war until recently as a result of mujahideen activities led by the Helmand commander Mullah Nasim in Uruzgan. This district and neighbouring Ghorak have a problem with dacoits (armed bandits).

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Nish was created as an administrative unit after the 1979 Census so there are no population records for the alaqadari. The population is estimated to be approximately 25,000. The majority of Nish population are Popalzai, Pashtuns with small numbers of Alizais, Barakzais, Achakzais and Wazirs. Only a small number of families are thought to have migrated to Pakistan but the fighting and banditry along the border with Uruzgan has resulted in the population of a number of border villages, including Karez-i-Khurd, Naray, Sharak, Arou and Barakzai, to move southward.

ECONOMY

The principal agricultural produce of this area are grapes, raisins, cumin seeds, wheat and corn. Most wheat, however, is imported from Pakistan. This area cultivates a cumin seed which has a high market value and sells for Afs 6,200 per 4.5kg. Opium poppy was cultivated in this area but recent reports indicate that because of an anti-smuggling campaign carried out by the Iranian government, the price of opium has decreased from Afs 40,000 to Afs 10,000 per kilo. Eyewitnesses report that the cumin seed is gradually replacing poppy as a cash crop.

There are about 20-25,000 jeribs of irrigated land but only about 5% of this is currently cultivated. For example Chapany village which has 500 jeribs, of which 30% are gardens, and only 10 jeribs have been cultivated this year. This area was mainly irrigated by karez and some springs. Reportedly about 45% of the karez are no longer functioning. However it is said that during Daoud's time only 45-50% of the irrigated land was cultivated.

On irrigated lands, the ploughing is mainly done by oxen but the lalmi (rain-fed) are ploughed by tractor. This is because irrigated plots are too small for oxen. On lalmi lands, tractors are paid Afs 1,000 per hour, during which it is only possible to cultivate 7-9 jeribs.

Animal husbandry and livestock are not very common in this district due to lack of wheat straw and other forms of fodder.

BAZAARS

There are no bazaars of any significance in Nish.

STORAGE

There are no adequate storage facilities in Nish. The alaqadari and school buildings at Ghordang have been destroyed.

ROADS

The distance from the markaz of Khakrez woleswali to Nish alaqadari is about 50km along a packed gravel mountain road. There are two floodways called Nazay at 30km and Nawa at 40km from Khakrez. There is also a pass called Faj, fit for only jeeps and tractors.

There is another road from Shahwalikot woleswali to Nish which runs for 70km along which all the bridges have been destroyed.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

In this area all civil and military disputes are dealt with by the tribal leaders. It is now said that these elders are trying to establish a court in Nish. There are reportedly no conflicts between the tribal leaders and the mujahideen. Only in Faj pass which separates Khakrez from Nish are there armed thieves, and the way is not secure.

- Agha Lala, Popalzai, is a traditional religious leader, a Pir who has an important religious role in this area. He is reportedly moderate and has influence in Nish, Ghorak and followers in Shahwalikot and Arghistan.
- Nanay Agha, Popalzai (HIA). Influence in Khurdozai, Warjanay, Qasim and Karezgay villages.
- Habibullah Khan, Popalzai (HIA) influence in Sarposhian, Kanda, Sayyid Karez and Tamnaygay villages.
- Allah Noor, Popalzai (HIG). Influence in Karez-i-Khurd, Charganbad, Karez-i-Kundil Khan etc.
- Gul Mohd., Popalzai (HIA).
- Mirza Jamal, Popalzai (ANLF).

MEDICAL RESOURCES

None reported.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

No NGO has yet worked in Nish. Early summer 1989 a mission from ICRC went there to gather information concerning orphans and poor families.

PANJWAI

Panjwai woleswali lies to the west of Kandahar city bordering Arghandab, Dand and Takhtapul in the east, Maywand in the west and the deserts of Reg in the south. Panjwai was the second most populous district in Kandahar Province. The Arghandab River flows through the northern area of Panjwai. The Kandahar/Herat highway runs east/west in the northern area. The main areas of population in Panjwai are between the Doray River in the central part of the woleswali and the Kandahar/Herat highway. To the north of the highway is uninhabited dasht and the southern area of Panjwai is uninhabited desert.

There are three main inhabited areas of Panjwai: Panjwai markaz south of the Arghandab River; Pashmul, the area north of the Arghandab River to the edge of the dasht; and Nalgham/Sang-e-Nisar, southwest of Panjwai markaz bordering on Dand woleswali. Destruction has been widespread throughout these areas, especially in the proximity of the highway, due to aerial bombardment and tank manoeuvres. Pashmul is the seat of the Islamic Court (mahkama) of Kandahar.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The population of Panjwai was estimated at nearly 73,000 people in 1978. The Pashtun tribes of Alikozai, Nurzai, Parakzai and the nomadic Ghilzai predominated. Approximately 56,000 people from Panjwai have migrated to the Mohammad Khel camps in the vicinity of Panjpai, Baluchistan. A small percentage have remained in the country but have relocated to Safid Rawan in southern Panjwai whose population reportedly has had good relations with the government, and Shin Zarai in Arghandab. DCAR teams report that the population that has remained in their villages have begun reconstructing their irrigation systems but that there is no significant return of refugees to this area because of the extent of the infrastructural damage.

ECONOMY

The major cultivation in the woleswali was of grapes followed by wheat, barley, corn, melon and vegetables. The area was said to be prosperous with an equitable distribution of small landholdings among the majority of the population. Fertilizers, insecticides and improved wheat varieties (mexipack) were in common use, and mechanized cultivation was common in the densely populated farming areas.

The area derived its irrigation from the Arghandab River and a network of take-off channels as well as arhad (open surface wells that are pumped out). Much of this network has deteriorated due to lack of maintenance and the direct effects of military activity. In the Pashmul area, for example, the lack of irrigation combined with the exodus of the population has brought about a decline of land cultivated from 30,000 jeribs before the war to 4,000 jeribs. Prior to the war, the area was a source of

understood. They are indicated below in a discussion of the political situation in the province.

ECONOMY

Kandahar was noted for its fruit production, much of which was exported to Kabul and to Pakistan. Before the war, Kandahar along with Helmand was already moving towards mechanized cultivation. By the 1970s, tractors were in common use by farmers within a 50 mile radius of the city. The most productive agricultural areas, which were also the most densely populated, were the band of irrigated land south of the highway, especially in Mahalajat (Dand woleswali) and Panjwai woleswali, and the Arghandab river valley just northeast of Kandahar city. These areas have suffered the most severe effects of the war and have been nearly devastated.

POLITICAL SITUATION

At this writing, the government remains in control of the city and the airport 15 km southeast of the city. Until a recent government convoy reached Kandahar city, the airport was the only means by which the government could resupply the city. The mujahideen have control of the ground routes north to Kabul and south east to Pakistan. A government garrison 22 km to the west of the city controls the flow of traffic in and out of the city from Helmand. However, a number of dirt tracks traverse the dasht around the city through Arghistan, Daman, Arghandab, Panjwai and Maywand. Commercial traffic bearing commodities from the Pakistan border town of Chaman carry goods over these tracks to Kandahar city and beyond. Much of the rest of the province is under mujahideen control.

Kandahar Province is dominated by the Durrani Pushtuns, especially the Achakzai, Barakzai, Popalzai, Mohammadzai and Nurzai tribes. As the ancestral home of the tribal lineage (Mohammadzai) that has ruled Afghanistan for more than a century, Kandahar's tribal leaders remain adherents to the more moderate of the Afghan resistance parties, particularly that of Pir Gailani (NIFA) and Harakat-i-Islami (Mohammadi). However, the so-called fundamentalist resistance parties, especially those of Sayyaf (Itihad Islami) and Khalis (Hezb-i-Islami) are reportedly gaining ground in the province. Nevertheless, the traditional power structure of the province based on the influence of large landowning khans and their families remains largely intact. Simply put, the main political division in the province is between the royalists and the supporters of the Interim Government of the mujahideen parties, with the former having the majority of the popular support both within the province and in the refugee camps.

Kandahar city has a a significant Shi'a population belonging to the Quizalbash ethnic group. Sheikh Asaf Mohseni, Ayatollah, a prominent member of this community has strong ties to Iran. He heads the Harakat-i-Islami, a resistance party of moderate ideology active in northern Kandahar and Hazarajat.

agricultural labour for men from Ghor, Uruzgan and Helmand provinces. DCAR teams report that men from these regions are once again working in Panjwai and earning as much as Afs 1000 per day depending on the security conditions in a given locality.

BAZAARS
Panjwai markaz, which is now in the hands of the mujahideen, has 200 shops open, including a medicine store. All goods come from Pakistan. Pashmul has a small bazaar but the population purchases most necessities at Senzhajrai (along the highway) or in Kandahar city. Sang-e-Hisar is the major commercial markaz for Nalgham area.

STORAGE
In Panjwai markaz, there are several government buildings that are intact and under the control of the tribal leader and commander Haji Wali Mohd. Khan. There is a government godown on the Kandahar-Herat Highway at Hous-e-Madat used by local farming cooperatives before the war but this is reported to have been destroyed.

ROADS
- The road from Mervice Maina (on the Kandahar-Herat Highway) southwest to Panjwai markaz is 24 km in length and is heavily mined with anti-tank mines. Traffic has been diverted on a detour of about 10 km.
- To Pashmul village, there is a road that begins 21 km west of the silo on the south side of the highway that is capable of carrying heavy trucks. Three other minor dirt roads off the highway go to Pashmul. No significant mining has been reported.
- Road access from the highway to Sang-e-Hisar (8 km) is only suitable for pickups because the wooden bridges cannot support heavier trucks.

MINES
The area north of the highway, as in neighboring Dand woleswali, was a staging area for Soviet/government military activities and has been heavily mined. See Roads above.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
The Islamic Court of Kandahar has greater influence in Panjwai than the Shura of Kandahar.

Panjwai markaz -- Commanders: Mohd. Fida Mohd., Alakozai (HIK); Maulawi Pir Mohamad, Alakozai (NIFA); Agha Lalai, Alakozai (HIG); Sayyid Mohammad, Nurzai (SYF). Tribal Leaders: Haji Wali Mohd. Khan, Alakozai; Agha Lalai; Isa Khan, Nurzai; Abdul Wasee from Safid Rawan village.

Pashmul -- Commanders: Haji Ataullah Khan, Alakozai (NIFA); Mullah Abdul

Hakim, Nurzai (SYF); Pir Mohammad Khan, Alakozai (HIG). Tribal leaders: Haji Yar Mohd., Stooryamai; Abdul Ali Aka, Kakar; Faiz Mohd., Barakzai; Abdul Ahad, Popalzai; Amir Jan, Alizai; Hashim Khan, Khaw Giamai; Abdul Zahir Khan, Alizai.

Nalgham -- There are reports of an active shura in this area. Commanders: Hamid Agha Sayyid (NIFA). Tribal leaders: Mohammad Jam Agha Sayyid. Sayyid Fazludin Agha from Zalaghan village (see note in Dand). Nalgham village is the home of Mowlawi Pasanai, the most powerful judge in Kandahar, who is supported by the Shura and individual commanders. His judgement cannot be appealed.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

- MCI supports a surgical hospital with one doctor and eight OPD staff in Nakhouni village through Mullah Malang. Support for a mobile unit based in Tulyuqan village has been suspended until trained staff can be placed.
- SCA supports ten health workers in Panjwai as well as a clinic, the location of which has not been reported.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- AFRANE has supported agriculture and irrigation rehabilitation in this area since 1986. In 1987 Solidarite Afghanistan and AFRANE cleaned 119 km of irrigation channels and karez in Panjwai. They have worked in Zalakhan with Sayyid Fazludin Agha and in Nalgham with Amir Hamid Agha.
- Both MCI and VITA are developing agricultural assistance and irrigation repair projects in Panjwai.

SHAHWALIKOT (DAHLA)

Shahwalikot woleswali is a hilly region north of Arghandab that borders on Zabul Province. Shahwalikot is the site of the American-built Dahla Dam (Band-i-Dahla), situated approximately 25 km due north of Kandahar city on the Arghandab River. Dahla Dam is the source for much of the irrigation network that supports the agriculture of Arghandab, Dand and northern Panjwai woleswalis. The population of Shahwalikot, estimated at 25,000 in 1978, is scattered throughout the hills but with important concentrations, especially in the Wayan Valley north of the dam. The markaz Shahwalikot, Markaz Killay, is less than 20 km north of Kandahar city. Other major population centres are the villages of Bourai, Kajror and Kundelan.

Except for the southern areas within proximity of the security perimeter of Kandahar city, Shahwalikot has not suffered considerably from the war. A number of villages south of the markaz have been destroyed by aerial bombardment and military manoeuvres. Bouray, for example, is a village south of the Arghandab River. It is close to a mujahideen logistics route through the Zarkay Pass between the Apwa and Bagh Ghar mountains. As a result, Soviet commandos are reported to have conducted frequent ambushes in the area. During these occupations the local population would hide in the hills during the day. Since Soviet withdrawal, normal living conditions have been re-established. More recently, the flooding of the Arghandab River has caused considerable destruction on both banks of the river, especially in the villages of Kajoor, Kundelan, Sooznai Achakai, Bouray and Paryan .

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The Pushtun Popalzais make up the large majority of the population with Barakzai and Alakozai tribes represented as well. DCAR surveys account for only 1500 people from Shahwalikot in the refugee camps of Baluchistan. The population displaced from the villages near Kandahar generally took refuge in the mountains to the north of the woleswali. Ghilzai nomads (Kuchi) spend their summers in Shahwalikot after spending the spring in Ghazni and Zabul.

ECONOMY

The Wayan Valley is the agricultural heartland of Shahwalikot and the karez on which it depends for irrigation have suffered from only a small amount of damage, largely from lack of maintenance. Major crops in this area are wheat, barley, cumin seeds, almond, pomegranate, peach, and fig. Of the original 17,000 irrigated jeribs cultivated, only 4,000-5000 are currently under cultivation.

BAZAARS
Shahwalikot markaz and Bouray are the major commercial centres for the woleswali.

STORAGE
- A number of government administration buildings remain intact at the markaz, notably the school (12 rooms), woleswali building (10 rooms), the jail (6 rooms) and accommodation for the militia officers (12 rooms).
- Dahla Dam, 16km north of the woleswali markaz has 40 buildings. These buildings are removed from the population centres and are all under the control of Commander Niaz Mohd., widely known as Commander Lalay (NIFA).
- In Wayan there is a hospital with eight rooms.

ROADS
- From the markaz of Arghandab (Baba Sahib) to Shahwalikot woleswali is 23 km along a gravelled road and across a bridge.
- From the markaz of Shahwalikot to Dahla dam is 16km of gravelled road.
- From the markaz of Shahwalikot to Wayan is 33km of gravelled road along which 9 bridges have been destroyed.
- From Wayan there is a road to the markaz of Uruzgan province which is 70km and gravelled.
- From the markaz of Shahwalikot to Bouray area is 106 km via the 'Kazhay Band' pass along 20 km of partially gravelled road. The length of the pass is 2 km. From the Kazhay Band to Burj Band which is a pass of 16km in which there are mines for 3km. In this 3km there are 3 ways. To the right and left are mines but the central way is clear. From Bur Band to Bouray is 70km.

MINES
- From Bouray east to Shahr-i-Safa in Zabul is 15km. This was a road used by mujahideen of Kandahar, Uruzgan and Badghis. There are two mountain ranges called Apwa and Bagh Ghar which make a valley some 3 km long, the pass is called Da Zarky Band and this was where the mujahideen were often ambushed by the Soviet commandos during the war. This area is full of mines.
- Parallel to this pass there is another called Bouray Band, which is the same length, and which also has some anti-tank and anti-personnel mines.
- Parallel to the Zarkay Band pass is a third route, about the same distance, which is open and free from mines. Large trucks can follow this route.
- From Zarkay Band pass, for 7km to the east of Bouray towards Sharbat, Laljan, Abass and Landay Karez, the road is clean. But from the end of Landay Karez up to Hajian, Mullahyan and Ta Tareen village as far as the Arghandab River, there is a length of 15km which is filled with mines, especially in the fields around Ghashin and Shirjan villages.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

There are two important commanders in Shahwalikot:

- Niaz Mohd. (a.k.a. Commander Lalay of NIFA). He controls the area from the Arghandab bridge to Wayan, roughly half of the western part of Shahwalikot. He sits on the Kandahar shura.
- Akhundzada Abdul Majid (a.k.a. Chat (shaved) Akhundzada) who was previously with NIFA and now is with Hezbi Islami. He controls from Wayan to the border of Zabul province.

Other commanders and leaders include:
Mowlawi Pani Pilla (HIIA) in Kajoor, Kundelan, Paryan and half of Nish alaqadari and Noor valley, Zabit Nasruddin (NIFA) in Ghoshin, Shinjan Kalay, Seyah Sang and Baina. Wakil Lal Mohd., Popalzai in the Seyah Sang area, Haji Jalaludin Khan Agha, Barakzai in Kajoor, Hakim Shah Khan, Popalzai in the south of woleswali Tooghi area, the Wayan tribal leaders Haji Sarwar Jan Agha, Popalzai, Haji Hesamuddin, Popalzai and Qasim Jan Agha, Popalzai.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

There are hospital buildings in Shahwalikot Markaz and in Wayan. Neither are functioning. MCI supports a health post in the village of Bakhtoo staffed with three OPD trainees and the second in Wayan. There is no hospital.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

SCF/US is supporting agricultural assistance and irrigation rehabilitation in the woleswali. It is also financing the reconstruction of major roadways.

SHOWRAWAK

Shorawak is a sparsely populated woleswali of some 5000 sq km of largely desert land situated in the southeastern corner of Kandahar Province. Spin Boldak and Takhtapul woleswalis lie to the north of Shorawak and the desert of Reg lies to the west. In the southeast corner of Shorawak are the Sarlat Mountains that form part of Baluchistan's border with Kandahar. West of these hills, running parallel to the border, is the valley of Sarlat which is well irrigated by the take off from the Shorawak River as well as tubewells and springs. This area is comparatively unaffected by the war, and as a result, there has been little destruction or outmigration.

Further west of Sarlat, is an agricultural delta formed by the Shorawak River, which flows south from Gulistan, in Pakistan, and divides into two branches, the Shorawak and the Shah Lora, at Shorawak markaz. Further to the north still is the village of Spina Khola, which is the southern limit of the Achakzai Pushtuns. Aside from some small villages along the road between Spin Boldak and Shorawak markaz, the remainder of the woleswali is largely uninhabited aside from the nomadic peoples that traverse the desert seasonally. The main urban centres in this district are: Shorawak town and the villages of Abozai and Sayyid Bosa, both of which are located in the delta.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The Barich tribe of Baluch predominates in the villages surrounding Shorawak markaz. The population between Shorawak and Shah Lora rivers is reported to have migrated to Pakistan because of the government control of the district markaz. An estimated 7400 people from this area are settled in the refugee camps of Mohammad Khel in the Panjpai area of Baluchistan.

ECONOMY

The principal crops from this region are wheat, barley, vegetables, melon and cumin seeds. The cultivation is mainly carried out along the sides of the rivers. The Sarlat Valley in the south derives its water from the melting snows of the mountains along the border with Pakistan as well as karez and open surface wells. The other main agricultural area of the woleswali is irrigated by the Shah Lora and Shorawak rivers and by karez. The irrigation works in this area is reported to have fallen into disrepair with the departure with the majority of the population. The people of this district also keep flocks of sheep, especially in the lalmi areas.

BAZAARS

There are no bazaars in this district. The people who have not migrated to Pakistan purchase basic goods from Nushki and Mohammad Khel in Baluchistan. Before 1978 they used to buy these at Kandahar city and Spin

Boldak. There are no fuel stations in the entire woleswali. People bring fuel from Nushki and Mohammad Khel for use in their tractors, motorized flour mills, water pump engines and tube wells.

STORAGE

There are no adequate storage facilities in Shorawak. All government buildings are constructed from mud bricks and have fallen into disrepair during the ten years of war.

ROADS

- To reach Shorawak markaz, it is necessary to take the dirt road from the markaz of Spin Boldak, which goes south west past Baquee Thana, Bambol and Skan Kan to Sra Chahan and Spina Khula. This road is 105km in length. After Spina Khula the road goes through some mountains and finally to the markaz of Shorawak. The part of the road within the district of Shorawak is 30km in length and reportedly is in reasonable condition.

- An alternate route runs from the Gulistan area of Pakistan through the mountains around Spina Tiga or Spina Tizha to the markaz of Shorawak. This road is 60km long and is said to be in very poor condition.

- Another road runs from Mohammad Khel camp in Panjpai again to the markaz of Shorawak. This passes through the Wolay Mandeh on the Sir Lat pass. This road from the refugee camp to the border is 30km and from the border to the markaz of the woleswali is 120km. The road is dirt and unsuitable for heavy trucks.

- Another road enters from Nushki (Pakistan). This road starts at Anam Bustan Thana and runs 30km to the border. It is another 85km to the markaz of the woleswali. This is a dirt road, without too much damage, but it is unusable for heavy trucks.

Within the woleswali, apart from these main access roads, there are no regular roads, only tracks made by different villages using tractors and other vehicles.

MINES

Until 1987, the markaz of the woleswali and the surrounding area for up to 10km was controlled by local border militia for the Kabul regime. They planted anti-tank and anti-personnel mines for defense. Since the area was liberated, the mujahideen have demined only about 40% of this area.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

- Haji Mohd. Khan (HIK) is the major resistance commander for all of Shorawak. He is the educated son of the Zakozai Barich tribal elder Wakil Haji Atta Mohd. Khan of Abozai village.
- Wakil Dost Mohd. Khan, Mandozai (NIFA), a tribal elder from Samizai village.
- Kundal Khan, Badalzai (HIG), a tribal elder from Panjpai village.
- Lal Khan, Shirani (HIG), a tribal elder from Sar Shirani village

When the sub-tribe of the Sasuli Baluch (from Panjpai and Gulistan in Baluchistan) led by Kundul Khan had a conflict with the late President Zia, he received weapons from Kabul and went to Shorawak where he established a centre of dissent for Baluch students. The local governor Musa sent a delegation for peace and he returned to Pakistan

MEDICAL RESOURCES

None reported.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

MCI has assisted the people with seeds and fertilizer at subsidized prices as well as the cleaning of karez and sub-canals in Badi Karez and other villages in the markaz of the district. MCI has also assisted in the reconstruction of dams and flood protection works.

SPIN BOLDAK

A woleswali in eastern Kandahar whose markaz is 10 km from the Pakistan border town of Chaman. The northern part of the woleswali borders on Arghistan. Spin Boldak is divided into two parts by the Kandahar-Chaman highway. The population is concentrated in villages to the east of the highway in the area between the Alagak and Kadani river basins called Robat. The area west of the highway is sparsely inhabited dasht through which Ghilzai nomads migrate in the spring enroute to the mountains of Zabul. Much of the destruction in the area has been concentrated near the highway.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Spin Boldak is inhabited mainly by Achakzai Pukhtuns with concentrations of Nurzai in the Rabat area. An estimated 38,000 people from the woleswali have migrated to Pakistan and are living in Narak, Jungle Pir Alizai and Chaman town. The villages of Khanozai and Walay in the east of Robat are fully populated but those along the road through the markaz of the region have been deserted. Further east towards Arghistan more population can be found. The refugees from this area are to be found in Jungle Pir Alizai camps. These people are principally Nurzai.

ECONOMY

The woleswali is naturally divided into two parts, to the west is dasht and the limited agriculture in the area is dependent on rainfall. In the east, irrigation by karez and the seasonal flows of the Alagak and Kadani rivers supports single cropping of wheat, barley and melons. Farmers practice mechanized cultivation. Villagers maintained wide, deep pools to hold rain water for livestock, as well as to provide drinking water for the population. There were also domestic wells in each village.

Large land holdings appear to be a common feature of the land tenure of the area. In the Rabat area, for example, the tribal leader Haji Darro Khan has rented 25 water pumps from Chaman for his five sons, who have 5,000 jeribs and 1 tubewell. Twenty to thirty families work the land of each son. Similarly, the eight sons of Haji Maboob are reported to cultivate up to 5,000 jeribs of land irrigated by a tubewell. Each son has his own killay, or village, in which 20-40 families are living.

Poppy is found further to the east especially in the Khanozai area.

The population reportedly kept large numbers of livestock before the war including sheep, goats, camels, cows and oxen but the herds have declined considerably during the last ten years.

BAZAARS

The bazaar of Spin Boldak markaz, which had 200 shops, has been almost completely destroyed. A small number of tea shops are operating. The people of the woleswali and the mujahideen purchase basic goods from Chaman, which is only 10 km from Boldak markaz. There are no fuel stations in the entire wolewsali. Diesel and petrol can be obtained in shops at Manday, located just inside the border from Chaman.

STORAGE

There is a 1000 metric tonne CGI sheet godown in Spin Boldak markaz that is intact. A number of the public (e.g., the school, jail and court house) buildings have suffered damage from fighting between the mujahideen and the militia but all are now in the hands of the mujahideen. The electric generators for the markaz have been destroyed during the war.

ROADS

The road to Spin Boldak woleswali starts at Manday on the Afghan/Pakistan border. The paved highway goes northwest to the markaz markaz (5 km) of the woleswali and is in very good condition. From Boldak bazaar to Argha Jarandah (Woath) is 10 km on the highway. Here, there are three roads leading to the east of the woleswali:

- From Agha Jarandah there is a dirt road which runs east towards the district of Arghistan for a total of 30 km. The first 20km goes to Akhtarzai (main village). This road crosses the Alagak (seasonal).
- The second road runs from Argha Jarandah also to the east but slightly further south than the road mentioned above. This dirt road passes through 25 villages and is 32km long. At one point it crosses the Kadani Rud which is a seasonal river.
- The third road to the east of the woleswali runs from the markaz of Boldak to the end of the third valley. It is 100km in length and runs to the north east of this woleswali through the villages of Shiro Obo Karez (30km), Sagai, Kanjeso, M. Rafeeq Khan, Zakerya Khan, Lakary and Shin Narai. This is a dirt road, and regarded as dangerous due to the presence of mines around the border posts.
- Northwest from Argah Jarandah is a road to the end of Robat and Bulak Nikah 30 km in length. The road is dirt and unsuitable for heavy transport.

The main roads to the west through the villages of Kako Kahol, Kondi, Haji Darro Khan Killay, Bambol are mined and unsuitable for heavy transport.

The road south from Boldak markaz to Spina Khula in Shorawak is in bad condition and not suitable for heavy traffic. There are no bazaars along this road.

There are two major institutions functioning in Kandahar, the Military Shura and the Islamic Court (mahkama). The former is made up of major commanders and tribal elders from the areas surrounding Kandahar city. The shura has served to coordinate resistance activities around the city and, more recently, has attempted to act as an intermediary for relief agencies planning to provide assistance to the province. The Islamic Court has a more widespread basis of legitimacy. Reportedly established at the behest of 300 mujahideen commanders from all over Kandahar to adjudicate civil disputes, the court is composed of Islamic scholars and mullahs from each woleswali and alaqadari in the province. The seat of the Islamic Court is Pashmul village in Panjwai.

Since the Spring of this year, the shura has been split over the issue of whether to conduct a military offensive against the city -- a split largely between the commanders affiliated with fundamentalist resistance factions, who favor the offensive, and the commanders affiliated with more moderated factions, who oppose the offensive. The reports that mujahideen commanders are turning back refugees coming from Pakistan may indicate that are seeking to prevent the possibility of civilian casualties should they (the commanders) undertake the offensive against the city. Alternatively, by preventing refugees from returning to their villages, the commanders may be attempting to discourage any "normalisation" of the social and political situation in Kandahar province that would provide legitimacy to the government's policy of "national reconciliation".

AREAS OF NGO ACTIVITY

At least 13 NGOs are working in a dozen of Kandahar's fourteen districts -- seven of them with UNHCR funding -- in the following sectors:

Health (support for medical trainees with salaries and medicine; support for health posts; immunization; Mother and Child Health programmes): MCI, SCA, ICRC, MTA, IAHC, MSH through the Interim Government.

Rural Works (rehabilitation of roads, storage facilities and other basic infrastructure): SCF/US, SNI, VITA.

Irrigation Rehabilitation (repair of channels; cleaning of karez): SCF/US, VITA, ARC, MCI, AVICEN, Solidarite Afghanistan, AFRANE.

Field Crops (improved seed; fertilizer; pesticides; farm power, e.g., tractors and oxen; tools): ARC, MCI, SCA, ASA.

Veterinary Care (training; supply of trainees with medicine): MCI, ARC.

Horticulture: MCI, ARC.

Education: AEC, UNO, Muslim Aid.

(see glossary of acronyms, Annex A)

ASSISTANCE PRIORITIES

Because of the extent of the damage to the province, the most imperative assistance requirements are the most basic: assistance in the restoration of irrigation works; agricultural inputs and basic infrastructural rehabilitation; and basic health and immunization. Because of the province's

MINES
In addition to those locations cited above, mines are found in the following areas: Bambol, M. Sayyid Thana, Baqi Thana, Ashraf Thana, Attaie Kahol and to the North east of the markaz at Shin Narai, Adai, Ghur and Karheer.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
Haji A. Karim Khan is the leader of the Achakzai tribe. His father, Haji Darro Khan, when he was alive, was leader of all the Achakzais in the region. Karim Khan now shares power with Haji Maghash, a commander who has gained power during the war and who sits on the Kandahar shura in his own right, not as a representative of Spin Boldak. Other tribal leaders include: Daulat Khan Shakarzai, Ismatullah Muslim of Kakozai, Haji Sayyid and Mohd. Khan Shamsozai.

Wakil Haji A. Samad Khan, Achakzai is the popular leader of this tribe, he was the member of Parliament under Zahir Shah for four sessions. Under Zahir Shah his father, Haji Mabub Khan, was the leader of all the Nurzai tribes in Afghanistan. He is about 60 years old and is now living in Borghara camp near Chaman.

The Nurzai are traditional enemies of the Achakzai. When Ismat Muslim (Achakzai), the mujahideen commander who shifted allegiance to the government, was in control of the markaz of Spin Boldak all the Nurzais left for Pakistan as refugees. Since he is now in Kabul, they are beginning to return. Haji Nader, Nurzai, the father-in-law of Younis Khales, comes from Walay Kalai. Khales reportedly gave him 1,000 kalashnikov to fight against Ismat Muslim. Haji Mohd. Rafiq Khan and Malik A. Wahid are also noted Nurzai leaders.

For resolution of civil disputes, the population of Spin Boldak appeal to their tribal leaders such as Wakil Samad, Karim Khan or Haji Magash. They would appeal to Mowlawi Pasanai, head of the Islamic Court of Kandahar as would those in other parts of Kandahar.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
Before the war there were two hospitals named Zor (old) and Naway (new) in Spin Baldak markaz. These no longer have doors or windows, let alone medical staff and medicines. There are no other health facilities in this district.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
MCI is supporting agricultural assistance, veterinary care and irrigation repair projects in Spin Boldak partly with UNHCR funding.

TAKHTAPUL (SHEGA)

Takhtapul woleswali lies to the north of Spin Boldak and is divided by the Kandahar-Chaman highway. It has one range of mountains running from east to west in the north, and a second range also going east to west in the south. The Kadani and Alagak rivers run through this district. The population is concentrated in the northern portion of Takhtapul, especially west of the highway, where there is an extensive network of irrigation canals. The area south of De Doray Rud river bed , which borders on Rek, Shorawak and Spin Boldak woleswalis, is largely desert

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT
Takhtapul is an administrative unit created from the former Shega woleswali and parts of Spin Boldak by the government after the 1978 census. As a result, there are no accurate population figures. The area is principally populated by the Achakzai tribe (Sulaimanzai sub-tribe). Most of the people have been supporters of the local tribal leader Ismatullah Muslim, who having been with the mujahideen at the beginning of the war, later joined the government and became the local militia commander in control of the Kandahar-Chaman road. After the appointment of Nur ul-haq Alumi Barakzai as governor of Kandahar Province in the summer of 1988, Ismatullah fell out of favour with the Kabul regime. Because of their fear of retaliation from the local Nurzai tribes (bitter enemies of the Achakzai) for their alliance with the government, many of the Achakzais left at this time, moving either to refugee camps in Baluchistan (Jungle Pir Alizai) or to the city of Kandahar.

ECONOMY
There are eight sub-canals that take water from the Kandani River (seasonal) and a number of karez and tube wells which also irrigate this woleswali. The main crops are wheat, barley, potatoes, melons, water melons, onions and other vegetables. Because of the proximity of population settlements to the main highway, they have suffered much damage from the war. Agricultural production is said to have declined to almost nothing largely as a result of damage to the area's sub canals and karez. Water pumps and tube wells have also been destroyed.

BAZAARS
The woleswali markaz at Takhtapul town was also the area's commercial markaz. An estimated number of 80 shops have been destroyed by bombardment and shelling.

STORAGE
There are no adequate storage facilities in Takhtapul except for a fort that has been partially destroyed. There is a wide plain around the

bazaar which could be used for the erection of temporary storage facilities.

ROADS

The distance from Spin Boldak to Takhtapul markaz is 60 km along the main Chaman-Kandahar highway. The condition of the paved road is good, aside from the bridge over the Kadani river bed, which is destroyed. Most of the villages of this woleswali are situated to the west of the markaz, except for Akakhel and Ghara. There are dirt roads to each village for use of tractors and similar vehicles. None of these are regular roads.

MINES

The mujahideen have laid mines extensively along the Chaman Kandahar Highway from Takhtapul markaz to within the government security perimeter of the Kandahar airport.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

- Malik Mohd. Ewaz Khan, Sulaimanzai/Achakzai (NIFA) -- 60 years old from the village of Malik Ewaz Killay. He also has land in Dand and a building in Kandahar city. Speaks french, was a classmate of Engr. Ahmad Shah. Now living Jungle Pir Alizai camp, Gulistan District, Baluchistan.
- Mohmand Khan, Sulaimanzai (NIFA) from Mohmand Khan Killay. Now living in Jungle Pir Alizai camp.
- Malik Mohd. Khair, Sulaimanzai (NIFA). Now living in Jungle Pir Alizai camp.

These three men are the tribal leaders. Political affiliations within the area are to NIFA, ANLF and HIG.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

There is a government hospital with 17 rooms in Takhtapul that has been partially destroyed. There is no other health facility in the woleswali.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

None reported.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A

GLOSSARY OF TERMS & ACRONYMS

TERMS

abi	irrigated agricultural land
alaqadari	administrative unit (sub-district)
amir-e-omumi	recognized leader of the resistance in a specific area
arhad	a deep open surface well
band	mountain pass, dam
dasht	dry plain with limited vegetation
deh	village
jareeb	land measurement equal to 0.2 hectares/0.5 acres
joi	open irrigation channel
karez	network of shallow wells connected by a sub-surface channel
killay	village
koh	mountain
kot	mountain pass
lalmi	rain-fed agricultural land
markaz	centre, town
rud	river, river basin
seer	weight measurement equal to 7 kgs/15.6 lbs
tanzim	Afghan resistance political party
woleswali	administrative unit (district)
walayat	administrative unit (province)

Afghan Mujahideen Parties

ANLF	Afghan National Liberation Front/Mojadiddi
HIIA	Harakat-i-Inqilab-i Islami Afghanistan/Nabi Mohammadi
HIG	Hezb-i-Islami/Gulbadin
HIK	Hezb-i-Islami/Khalis
HIM	Harakat-i-Islami/Mohseni
JIA	Jamiat-i-Islami/Rabbani
NIFA	Mahaz-i-Milli/Pir Gailani
SYF	Etihad-i-Islami/Sayyaf

NGOs

AEC	Afghanistan Education Committee (Swedish Committee)
AFRANE	Amitie Franco-Afghan
AHSAO	Afghan Health and Social Assistance Organization
AVICEN	Afghanistan Vaccination and Immunization Centre
ARC	Austrian Relief Committee
ASA	Agricultural Survey of Afghanistan
BIA	Bureau Internationale d'Afghanistan
DACAAR	Danish Committee for Assistance to Afghan Refugees
DCA	Dutch Committee for Afghanistan
GAC	German Afghanistan Committee
GAF	German-Afghanistan Foundation
HCI	Human Concern International
IAHC	Islamic Aid Health Centre
IMC	International Medical Corps

INDOORS	International Donors Organization for Relief and Services
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISRA	Islamic Relief Agency
MADERA	Missions d'Aide au Developpement des Economies Rurales en Afghanistan
MDM	Medecins du Monde
MCI	Mercy Corps International
MSF	Medecins sans Frontiers
MSH	Management Sciences for Health
MTA	Medical Training for Afghans
NCA	Norwegian Committee for Afghanistan
SCA	Swedish Committee for Afghanistan
SCF/US	Save the Children Federation
SNI	Shelter Now International
UNO	University of Nebraska, Omaha
VITA	Volunteers in Technical Assistance

<u>Other</u>

DCAR	Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IGA	Interim Government of Afghanistan
Millat	Afghan/Pushtun Nationalist movement

(HCR/P1)
07/26/89

ANNEX B

POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR KANDAHAR
(Source: GOA Census '78 - '79)

PROVINCE	WOLISWALI	TOTAL	----- % ------ URBAN	RURAL	AREA IN SQ. KM.	DENSITY
KANDAHAR						
	ARGHANDAB	43047	0.0%	100.0%	579	74
	ARGHISTAN	19868	0.0%	100.0%	4332	5
	DAHLA/SHAHWAL	24966	0.0%	100.0%	2970	8
	DAMAN	17005	0.0%	100.0%	4598	4
	GHORAK	5514	0.0%	100.0%	1725	3
	KANDAHAR/DAND	277508	64.3%	35.7%	225	1233
	KHAKRAIZ	13166	0.0%	100.0%	1189	11
	MARUF	19040	0.0%	100.0%	3227	6
	MAYWAND	38559	0.0%	100.0%	10286	4
	PANJWAI	72666	0.0%	100.0%	4202	17
	REK	1103	0.0%	100.0%	5091	0
	SHORABAK	6616	0.0%	100.0%	4910	1
	SPIN BOLDAK/S	28146	0.0%	100.0%	4332	6
TOTAL: KANDAHAR		567204	31.5%	68.5%	47666	

ANNEX C

(HCR/PKD)
08/07/89

LOCATION OF KANDAHAR REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN

DISTRICT	CAMP NAME	NUMBER/FAMILIES
CHAGAI		
	CHAGAI	38
	OKAR I	290
	SHIRIN AB	13
	SHIRIN AB MO	95
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	436
CHAMAN		
	ABSHAR	330
	MAKU KACH	284
	ROGANI	600
	ROGHANI	3
	RTV DARAH	1522
	TORTANGI	310
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	3049
D.I.KHAN		
	TANK.1	30
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	30
GULISTAN		
	GULISTAN 1	1117
	GULISTAN 2	1645
	KILA ABDULLA	141
	PIR ABAD	1086
	PIRALIZAI 1	1442
	PIRALIZAI 2	1574
	PIRALIZAI 3	1754
	PIRALIZAI 4	1105
	PIRALIZAI 5	1013
	PIRALIZAI 6	778
	SARANAN 1	1540
	SARANAN 2	874
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	14069
LORALAI		
	GHAZGAI TAK	2
	KATWAI 1	7
	KATWAI 2	4
	ZAR KAREZ 2	35
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	48
MIANWALI		
	RTV 10	4
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	4
PISHIN		
	CHOWKI	1032
	HADIRA I	1563
	HADIRA IA	743
	HADIRA II	799
	JAGI FARAKHI	250

ANNEX C

(HCR/PKD)
08/07/89

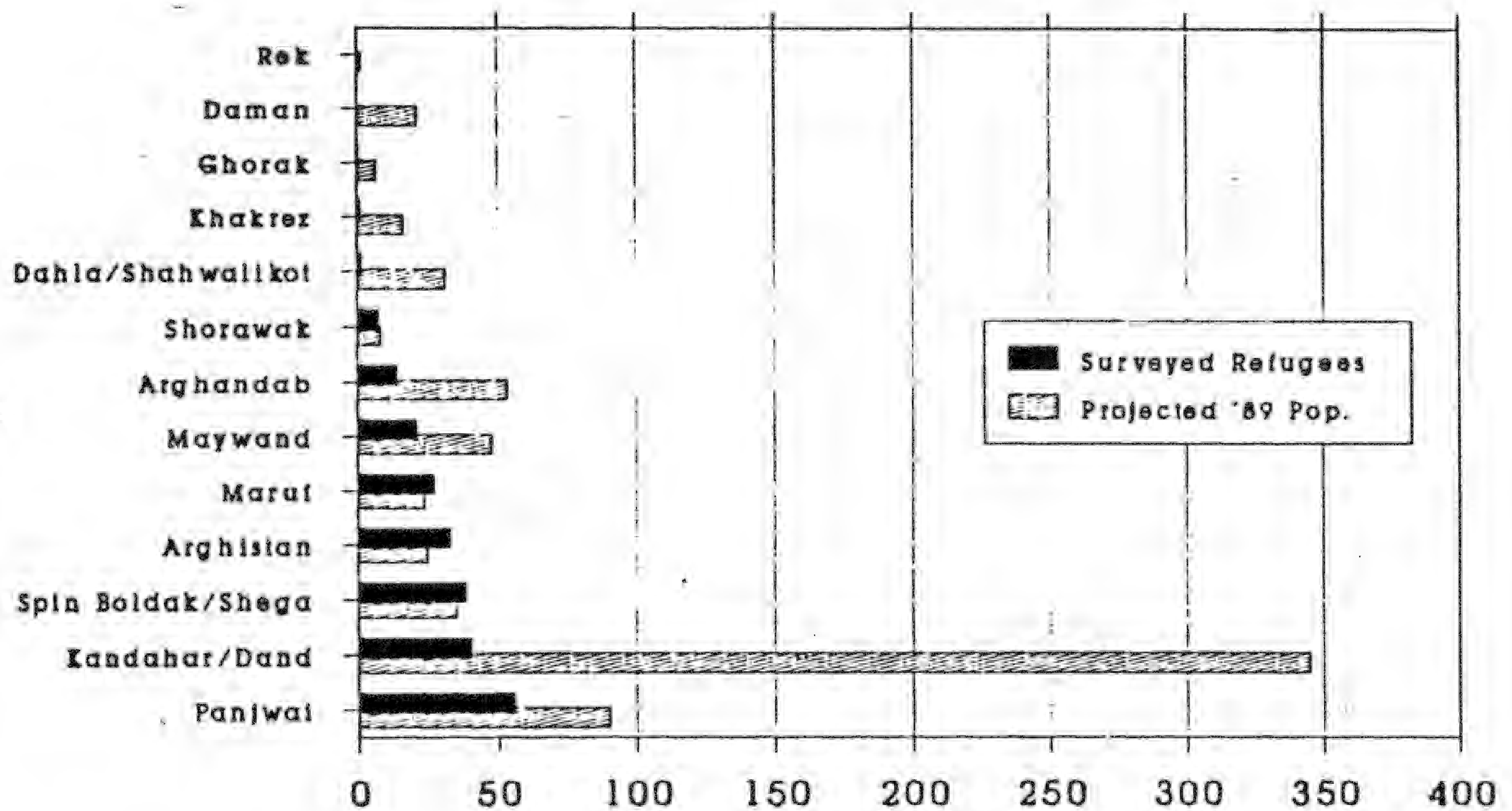
LOCATION OF KANDAHAR REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN

DISTRICT	CAMP NAME	NUMBER/FAMILIES
PISHIN		
	KACH I	1223
	KACH II	130
	KAREZ 1	2096
	KAREZ 2	1040
	KILA HAJIKHA	532
	MISC	127
	NEW SURKHAB	1299
	SURKHAB 1	378
	SURKHAB 2	463
	ZIARAT 1	1101
	ZIARAT 2	390
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	13166
QUETTA		
	RTV 1 M/KHEL	1948
	RTV 2 M/KHEL	3756
	RTV 3 M/KHEL	1532
	RTV 4 M/KHEL	506
	RTV 5 M/KHEL	1057
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	8799
S.WAZIRSTAN		
	AZAM WARSAK	92
	ZARINOOR	155
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	247
	GRAND TOTAL:	39848

relatively good road network and its proximity to Pakistan, no special transport assistance will likely be required for refugees returning from Pakistan. These factors will also affect the continued availability and cost of food throughout the province. They must be considered before any programme for food assistance is planned or implemented for the population of Kandahar.

The membership of the military shura of Kandahar has attempted to gain preeminence in the coordination of foreign assistance activities in the province. However, the shura is not entirely representative of Kandahar's population and should not be allowed to monopolize the implementation of assistance programmes. A number of NGOs with experience in Kandahar have been able to establish working relationships with localized shuras that appear to constitute both traditional civil and religious leadership as well as the resistance leadership. Nevertheless, serious disputes are reported to have arisen between rival regional leaders over the distribution and/or implementation of assistance provided by NGOs in the same areas. Such disputes will threaten both the success of potentially beneficial programmes and the security of those attempting to implement them.

ANNEX D


KANDAHAR ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS
Refugees Surveyed in Pakistan and
Projected '89 Population
(Thousands)
Rek
Daman
Ghorak
Khakrez
Dahla/Shahwalikot
Shorawak
Arghandab
Maywand
Maruf
Arghistan
Spin Boldak/Shega
Kandahar/Dand
Panjwai
Surveyed Refugees
Projected '89 Pop.
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
DCAR Refugees Origins Survey(UNHCR 8/89)
(Projected population based upon growth
rate of 2.2% using '79 GOA Census data)

ANNEX E

LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET		DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	PER ANNUM (Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Kandahar	--	2400	A0	Other agriculture	WRC: 842	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Kandahar	--	2400	C0	Other Constr.	WRC: 843	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Kandahar	--	2400	E0	Other education	WRC: 841	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Kandahar	--	2400	H0	Other health	WRC: 844	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Kandahar	--	2400	H2	Outpatient center	AMI: 109	Ongoing	--	Other	--/--	--/--
Kandahar	--	2400	H2	Outpatient center	ANH: 121	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/87	--/--
Kandahar	--	2400	I9	Other income gener.	WRC: 902	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Kandahar	--	2400	R0	Other relief	WRC: 903	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Kandahar	--	2400	W0	Other water resourc	WRC: 901	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	A0	Other agriculture	NCA:2405	Ongoing	1 to 5	None	5/89	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	A1	Field crops	SCA:1506	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	4/88	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	A2	Horticulture	SCA:1507	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	A4	Veterinary	SCA:1508	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	A9	Agric. training	SCA:1509	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	C1	Roads	SNI: 114	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	4/89	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	C1	Roads	SNI: 207	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	4/89	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	C3	Shelter	SNI: 115	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	4/89	8/89
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	SNI: 113	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	5/89	2/90
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	SNI: 306	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	5/89	2/90
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	C9	Constr. training	SNI: 116	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	E1	Primary education	SCA:1336	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/86	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	H2	Outpatient center	ANH: 124	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/87	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	H2	Outpatient center	ANH: 211	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/88	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	H2	Outpatient center	IMC: 401	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	H2	Outpatient center	MCI: 106	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	8/88	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	H2	Outpatient center	MCI: 107	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2332	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/87	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	H2	Outpatient center	MSH: 836	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/88	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2331	Discontinued	1 to 5	Self	9/88	6/89
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1427	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	9/87	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1429	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/88	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1426	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/89	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	H3	Mobile, first aid	ICR: 131	Ongoing	--	Self	--/89	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	H3	Mobile, first aid	MCI: 108	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	7/87	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	H3	Mobile, first aid	MCI: 107	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	9/87	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	H4	Immunization	AVC: 154	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	H4	Immunization	MSH:3945	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	9/89	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	H7	Health training	ICR: 132	Ongoing	--	Self	--/89	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	R1	Cash for food	NCA:2401	Ongoing	1 to 5	None	2/87	--/--

ACBAR/SWABAC DATABASE LOCATION/SECTOR SORT Page: 31 Abactrep Date: 24/10/89

LOCATION			SECTOR						DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	PER ANNUM (Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	R1	Cash for food	SCA:2317	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/86	--/--
Kandahar	Arghandab	2412	R1	Cash for food	SCA:2316	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	9/88	--/--
Kandahar	Arghistan	2406	A1	Field crops	AAD: 324	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	10/88	--/--
Kandahar	Arghistan	2406	A1	Field crops	IAM: 219	Planning	1 to 5	--	2/90	--/--
Kandahar	Arghistan	2406	A1	Field crops	MCI: 616	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	10/88	3/90
Kandahar	Arghistan	2406	A2	Horticulture	AAD: 327	Completed	1 to 5	Self	10/88	5/89
Kandahar	Arghistan	2406	A2	Horticulture	MCI: 617	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	8/89
Kandahar	Arghistan	2406	A4	Veterinary	MCI: 618	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/89	9/89
Kandahar	Arghistan	2406	A6	Traction	AAD: 328	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	10/88	5/89
Kandahar	Arghistan	2406	A6	Traction	IAM: 220	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	--/--
Kandahar	Arghistan	2406	A6	Traction	MCI: 619	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/88	9/89
Kandahar	Arghistan	2406	C3	Shelter	MCI: 624	Planning	1 to 5	Self	9/89	11/89
Kandahar	Arghistan	2406	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	IAM: 221	Completed	1 to 5	Self	6/88	--/--
Kandahar	Arghistan	2406	C5	Admin. buildings	IAM: 222	Completed	--	Self	7/89	--/--
Kandahar	Arghistan	2406	E1	Primary education	IAM: 219	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Kandahar	Arghistan	2406	H0	Other health	HLA:2416	Completed	1 to 5	None	2/89	--/--
Kandahar	Arghistan	2406	H1	Inpatient center	IAM: 216	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/87	--/--
Kandahar	Arghistan	2406	H4	Immunization	IAM: 217	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	12/87	--/--
Kandahar	Arghistan	2406	I0	Other income gener	IAM: 225	Planning	10 to 20	--	2/90	--/--
Kandahar	Arghistan	2406	W1	Karez	MCI: 621	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	10/88	3/90
Kandahar	Arghistan	2406	W2	Canal	AAD: 329	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	10/88	--/--
Kandahar	Arghistan	2406	W2	Canal	MCI: 622	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/88	3/90
Kandahar	Arghistan	2406	W5	Pumps (mech/hand)	IAM: 224	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Kandahar	Arghistan	2406	W6	Drinking water	MCI: 623	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	2/89	8/89
Kandahar	Daman	2405	A1	Field crops	MCI: 611	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	5/89	3/90
Kandahar	Daman	2405	A1	Field crops	SCS: 106	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Kandahar	Daman	2405	A2	Horticulture	SCS: 107	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Kandahar	Daman	2405	A6	Traction	SCS: 108	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Kandahar	Daman	2405	C1	Roads	SCS: 109	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/87	2/90
Kandahar	Daman	2405	C3	Shelter	MCI: 614	Planning	1 to 5	Self	9/89	11/89
Kandahar	Daman	2405	R1	Cash for food	AFR: 219	Completed	1 to 5	Self	9/88	10/88
Kandahar	Daman	2405	W1	Karez	MCI: 612	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/89	3/90
Kandahar	Daman	2405	W2	Canal	MCI: 613	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/89	3/90
Kandahar	Dand	2404	A1	Field crops	DCA: 341	Planning	1 to 5	Self	11/89	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	A1	Field crops	MCI: 606	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	12/88	3/90
Kandahar	Dand	2404	A1	Field crops	SAG: 701	Ongoing	--	Self	7/86	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	A2	Horticulture	DCA: 342	Planning	1 to 5	Self	11/89	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	A2	Horticulture	SAG: 702	Ongoing	--	Self	7/86	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	A3	Forestry	SAG: 703	Ongoing	--	Self	7/86	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	A5	Livestock	SAG: 704	Ongoing	--	Self	7/86	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	A6	Traction	DCA: 343	Planning	1 to 5	Self	3/90	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	A6	Traction	SAG: 705	Ongoing	--	Self	7/86	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	A7	Technical assist.	SAG: 706	Ongoing	--	Self	7/86	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	C1	Roads	SAG: 711	Ongoing	--	Self	9/88	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	C2	Bridges	SAG: 712	Ongoing	--	Self	9/88	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	C3	Shelter	MCI: 609	Planning	1 to 5	Self	9/89	11/90
Kandahar	Dand	2404	C3	Shelter	SAG: 713	Ongoing	--	Self	9/88	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	C6	Storage buildings	SAG: 714	Ongoing	--	Self	9/88	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	E1	Primary education	SAG: 715	Planning	--	Self	--/--	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	H1	Inpatient center	SCA:1431	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/88	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2201	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	3/88	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2202	Discontinued	1 to 5	Self	8/88	7/89
Kandahar	Dand	2404	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1432	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/88	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:2131	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/87	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	H3	Mobile, first aid	MCI: 127	Ongoing	1 to 5	CHC	9/87	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	H3	Mobile, first aid	MCI: 176	Ongoing	1 to 5	CHC	5/87	--/--

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Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	PER ANNUM (Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Kandahar	Dand	2404	H3	Mobile, first aid	MCI: 128	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	8/87	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	R1	Cash for food	AFR: 217	Completed	1 to 5	Self	9/88	10/88
Kandahar	Dand	2404	R1	Cash for food	SAG: 721	Ongoing	--	Self	8/85	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	R2	Food distribution	SAG: 722	Ongoing	--	Self	8/85	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	W1	Karez	AFR: 221	Completed	1 to 5	Self	10/88	4/89
Kandahar	Dand	2404	W1	Karez	DCA: 344	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	9/89	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	W1	Karez	MCI: 607	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	12/88	3/90
Kandahar	Dand	2404	W1	Karez	SAG: 726	Ongoing	--	Self	7/86	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	W1	Karez	VIA: 236	Completed	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	W1	Karez	VIA: 516	Completed	1 to 5	Self	6/88	4/89
Kandahar	Dand	2404	W2	Canal	MCI: 608	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	12/88	3/90
Kandahar	Dand	2404	W2	Canal	SAG: 727	Ongoing	--	Self	7/86	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	W3	Dam,recharge,gabion	SAG: 728	Ongoing	--	Self	7/86	--/--
Kandahar	Dand	2404	W5	Pumps (mech/hand)	SAG: 729	Ongoing	--	Self	7/86	--/--
Kandahar	Kandahar	2401	A0	Other agriculture	MCA:2412	Ongoing	1 to 5	None	6/88	--/--
Kandahar	Kandahar	2401	H2	Outpatient center	AMI: 122	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/87	--/--
Kandahar	Kandahar	2401	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2206	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/88	--/--
Kandahar	Kandahar	2401	R1	Cash for food	MCA:2411	Ongoing	1 to 5	None	8/87	--/--
Kandahar	Kandahar	2401	R2	Food distribution	MCA:2413	Discontinued	1 to 5	None	6/88	--/--
Kandahar	Khakraiz	2407	A1	Field crops	SCS: 101	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Kandahar	Khakraiz	2407	A2	Horticulture	SCS: 102	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Kandahar	Khakraiz	2407	A6	Traction	SCS: 103	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Kandahar	Khakraiz	2407	C1	Roads	SCS: 104	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Kandahar	Khakraiz	2407	C2	Bridges	SCS: 105	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Kandahar	Khakraiz	2407	E1	Primary education	SCA:1421	Discontinued	1 to 5	Self	1/85	9/88
Kandahar	Khakraiz	2407	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2211	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/88	--/--
Kandahar	Khakraiz	2407	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1423	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	--/--
Kandahar	Khakraiz	2407	H3	Mobile, first aid	MCI: 121	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Kandahar	Khakraiz	2407	H4	Immunization	AVC: 149	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/89	--/--
Kandahar	Maruf	2416	A1	Field crops	AFC: 101	Ongoing	20 or more	Self	9/85	12/89
Kandahar	Maruf	2416	A2	Horticulture	AFC: 102	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	1/88	12/89
Kandahar	Maruf	2416	A2	Horticulture	VIA: 571	Completed	1 to 5	Self	3/89	4/89
Kandahar	Maruf	2416	A4	Veterinary	AFC: 103	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/88	12/89
Kandahar	Maruf	2416	A6	Traction	VIA: 5[illegible]	Completed	1 to 5	Self	6/88	8/89
Kandahar	Maruf	2416	H1	Inpatient center	SCA:1436	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/87	--/--
Kandahar	Maruf	2416	H2	Outpatient center	MCI: 116	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/88	--/--
Kandahar	Maruf	2416	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2217	Discontinued	1 to 5	Self	3/88	7/89
Kandahar	Maruf	2416	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2216	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/88	--/--
Kandahar	Maruf	2416	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1437	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/88	--/--
Kandahar	Maruf	2416	F2	Food distribution	MCA:2406	Discontinued	1 to 5	None	3/88	--/--
Kandahar	Maruf	2416	W1	Karez	AFC: 104	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/87	12/89
Kandahar	Maruf	2416	W1	Karez	VIA: 3[illegible]	Completed	1 to 5	Self	--/--	4/89
Kandahar	Maruf	2416	W1	Karez	VIA: 301	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
Kandahar	Maruf	2416	W1	Karez	VIA: 525	Completed	1 to 5	Self	3/88	11/88
Kandahar	Maruf	2416	W1	Karez	VIA: 526	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	2/89	--/--
Kandahar	Maruf	2416	W3	Dam,recharge,gabion	AFC: 105	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/87	12/89
Kandahar	Maywand	2414	A1	Field crops	AFR: 230	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/88	11/89
Kandahar	Maywand	2414	A1	Field crops	AFR: 231	Planning	10 to 20	UN	7/89	10/89
Kandahar	Maywand	2414	A1	Field crops	MCI: 636	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	5/89	3/90
Kandahar	Maywand	2414	A2	Horticulture	AFR: 236	Planning	1 to 5	UN	7/89	12/89
Kandahar	Maywand	2414	A6	Traction	AFR: 234	Planning	1 to 5	UN	7/89	6/90
Kandahar	Maywand	2414	A6	Traction	AFR: 228	Ongoing	1 to 5	Other	10/88	--/--
Kandahar	Maywand	2414	A7	Technical assist.	AFR: 235	Planning	1 to 5	UN	7/89	6/90
Kandahar	Maywand	2414	C0	Other Constr.	AFR: 241	Planning	1 to 5	UN	7/89	12/90
Kandahar	Maywand	2414	C1	Roads	AFR: 239	Planning	1 to 5	UN	7/89	12/89
Kandahar	Maywand	2414	C5	Storage buildings	AFR: 240	Planning	1 to 5	UN	7/87	12/90

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Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	(Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Kandahar	Maywand	2414	E1	Primary education	AFP: 225	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/88	4/89
Kandahar	Maywand	2414	E1	Primary education	AFR: 242	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/89	7/90
Kandahar	Maywand	2414	H2	Outpatient center	MSH: 826	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/87	--/--
Kandahar	Maywand	2414	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2271	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/88	--/--
Kandahar	Maywand	2414	H3	Mobile, first aid	MCI: 131	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	9/87	--/--
Kandahar	Maywand	2414	R1	Cash for food	AFP: 279	Completed	1 to 5	Self	9/88	10/88
Kandahar	Maywand	2414	R1	Cash for food	SCA:2406	Discontinued	1 to 5	Self	7/87	--/--
Kandahar	Maywand	2414	R1	Cash for food	SCA:2411	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/88	--/--
Kandahar	Maywand	2414	W1	Karez	AFR: 237	Planning	5 to 10	UN	7/89	7/90
Kandahar	Maywand	2414	W1	Karez	VIA: 241	Completed	1 to 5	Self	--/--	4/89
Kandahar	Maywand	2414	W1	Karez	VIA: 524	Completed	1 to 5	Self	5/88	8/88
Kandahar	Maywand	2414	W2	Canal	AFP: 218	Planning	5 to 10	UN	7/89	7/90
Kandahar	Maywand	2414	W5	Pumps (mech/hand)	AFR: 225	Completed	5 to 10	Other	10/88	4/89
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	A1	Field crops	AFP: 232	Planning	10 to 20	UN	7/89	10/89
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	A1	Field crops	AFR: 229	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/88	11/88
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	A1	Field crops	MCI: 631	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	5/89	3/90
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	A1	Field crops	SAG: 891	Ongoing	--	Self	7/86	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	A1	Field crops	VIA: 525	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/89	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	A1	Field crops	VIA: 521	Completed	1 to 5	Self	9/88	10/88
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	A2	Horticulture	SAG: 862	Ongoing	--	Self	7/86	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	A2	Horticulture	VIA: 522	Completed	1 to 5	Self	3/89	4/89
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	A3	Forestry	SAG: 803	Planning	--	Self	--/--	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	A5	Livestock	SAG: 804	Ongoing	--	Self	7/86	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	A6	Traction	AFR: 233	Planning	1 to 5	UN	7/89	6/90
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	A6	Traction	AFR: 227	Ongoing	1 to 5	Other	10/88	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	A6	Traction	SAG: 805	Ongoing	--	Self	7/86	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	A7	Technical assist.	SAG: 806	Ongoing	--	Self	7/86	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	C1	Roads	SAG: 811	Ongoing	--	Self	9/88	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	C1	Roads	VIA: 231	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	C1	Roads	VIA: 5[illegible]	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/89	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	C2	Bridges	SAG: 912	Planning	--	Self	--/--	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	C3	Shelter	SAG: 813	Ongoing	--	Self	9/88	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	C6	Storage buildings	SAG: 814	Ongoing	--	Self	9/88	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	E1	Primary education	SAG: 816	Planning	--	Self	--/--	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	H1	Inpatient center	IAM: 225	Ongoing	5 to 10	CMC	12/88	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	H1	Inpatient center	MCI: 101	Ongoing	10 to 20	CMC	4/88	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2276	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	11/87	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	H2	Outpatient center	MSH: 831	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/87	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1501	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	H3	Mobile, first aid	MCI: 102	Discontinued	1 to 5	Self	9/89	1/89
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	R1	Cash for food	AFP: 217	Completed	1 to 5	Self	9/88	10/88
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	R1	Cash for food	SAF: 921	Ongoing	--	Self	8/85	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	R2	Food distribution	SAG: 922	Ongoing	--	Self	8/85	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	W0	Other water resourc	VIA: 733	Completed	1 to 5	Self	--/--	4/89
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	W1	Karez	AFP: 222	Completed	5 to 10	Other	10/88	4/89
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	W1	Karez	AFR: 224	Completed	5 to 10	Other	10/88	4/89
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	W1	Karez	SAG: 826	Ongoing	--	--	7/86	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	W1	Karez	VIA: 732	Completed	1 to 5	Self	--/--	4/89
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	W1	Karez	VIA: 271	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	W1	Karez	VIA: 517	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	W1	Karez	VIA: 517	Completed	1 to 5	Self	5/89	8/89
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	W2	Canal	SAG: 927	Ongoing	--	--	7/86	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	W2	Canal	VIA: 518	Completed	1 to 5	Self	5/89	8/89
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	W3	Dam,recharge,gabion	SAG: 928	Ongoing	--	--	7/86	--/--
Kandahar	Panjwai	2413	W5	Pumps (mech/hand)	AFP: 773	Completed	5 to 10	Other	10/88	4/89
Kandahar	Shah Wali K.	2415	A1	Field crops	FCS: 111	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90

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Kandahar	Shah Wali K.	2415	A2	Horticulture	SCS: 112	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Kandahar	Shah Wali K.	2415	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 526	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/89	12/90
Kandahar	Shah Wali K.	2415	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 736	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/89	12/90
Kandahar	Shah Wali K.	2415	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 731	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/89	12/90
Kandahar	Shah Wali K.	2415	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 616	Planning	1 to 5	Self	0/90	1/91
Kandahar	Shah Wali K.	2415	A6	Traction	SCS: 113	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Kandahar	Shah Wali K.	2415	C1	Roads	SCS: 114	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Kandahar	Shah Wali K.	2415	C2	Bridges	SCS: 115	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Kandahar	Shah Wali K.	2415	H2	Outpatient center	MCI: 111	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/88	--/--
Kandahar	Shorabak	2410	A1	Field crops	MCI: 626	Completed	1 to 5	Self	11/88	--/--
Kandahar	Shorabak	2410	A4	Veterinary	MCI: 627	Completed	1 to 5	Self	12/88	--/--
Kandahar	Shorabak	2410	H2	Outpatient center	AMM: 123	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/87	--/--
Kandahar	Shorabak	2410	H2	Outpatient center	AMM: 216	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/88	--/--
Kandahar	Shorabak	2410	W1	Karez	MCI: 628	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/89	6/89
Kandahar	Shorabak	2410	W2	Canal	MCI: 629	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	4/89	8/89
Kandahar	Spin Boldak	2402	A1	Field crops	MCI: 601	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	3/90
Kandahar	Spin Boldak	2402	A2	Horticulture	MCI: 602	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/89	3/90
Kandahar	Spin Boldak	2402	A4	Veterinary	MCI: 603	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	8/89
Kandahar	Spin Boldak	2402	W1	Karez	MCI: 604	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	3/90
Kandahar	Spin Boldak	2402	W2	Canal	MCI: 605	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	3/90
Kandahar	Spin Boldak	2402	W3	Dam,recharge,gabion	MCI: 605	Completed	1 to 5	Self	3/89	5/89

The information in the 2nd edition from which this list was derived, was voluntarily submitted by NGOs in October, 1989. Very little of the data has been verified by ACBAR, the NGO's, the UN, or other independant bodies. This limits its reliability and utility for research and planning purposes. This data is meant to be a preliminary tool best used in regional planning and coordinating initiatives. ACBAR will update the database and publish the 3rd edition in March, 1990.

Each entry represents an activity and is not necessarily a project as such. The priority for entries was to identify activities in a specific region, and not to define the totality of work of individual projects.

This data is also available by sector and by agency. Descriptions of all codes (location, sector, agency) are available from ACBAR.

ACBAR February, 1990

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KANDAHAR PROVINCE
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



Oruzgan

Nesh (n/a)

Ghorak

Khakraiz

Dahla

Zabul

Arghandab

Daman

Maywand

Dand

Arghistan

Maruf

Helmand

Panjwai

Spin Boldak

Shega (n/a)

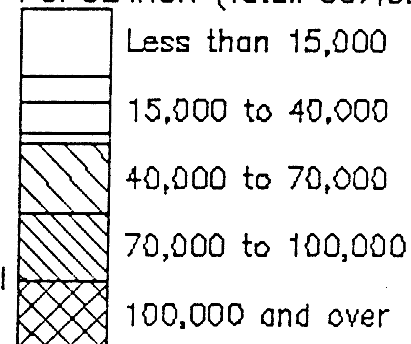
Pakistan

Quetta

Rek

Shorabak

Pakistan



Province Capital

District Centre

(SOURCE: GOA '78–'79 Census)

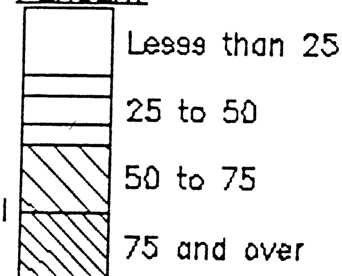
(UNHCR 8/89)

ORIGIN OF REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN FROM KANDAHAR

(BY PERCENT OF 1979 DISTRICT POPULATION)

AFGHANISTAN

Oruzgan
Nesh
Ghorak
Khakraiz
Dahla
Zabul
Arghandab
Daman
Maywand
Dand
Arghistan
Maruf
Helmand
Panjwai
Spin Boldak
Shega
Pakistan
Quetta
Shorabak
Rek
Pakistan



1979 GOA Census: 567,000
Refugees: 239088 *

*(DCAR Refugee Origins Survey)

(UNHCR 8/89)

NOTE ON POPULATION STATISTICS USED IN THIS REPORT

The questionable reliability and quality of population data for Afghanistan continues to frustrate assistance planning. A fundamental concern of UNHCR's data gathering efforts has been to pinpoint the origins of the refugee population in order to better calculate regional and sub-regional assistance requirements. Factors such as population density in the provinces and districts of origin, and the likely routes of return to those locations, will dictate the parameters for a distribution network, the location of distribution and health facilities, the positioning of staff and the intensity of monitoring requirements.

Much of the baseline population data used by UNHCR's data gathering project is taken from the first Afghan Population Census undertaken in the summer of 1979. Popular unrest following on the reforms initiated by the Socialist Taraki regime prevented the completion of the census. As a result, less than 60 percent of the country's population was estimated to have been enumerated. The Central Statistics Office subsequently derived estimates from the settled population (i.e., exclusive of the nomadic population) in areas that remained uncovered during enumeration. Although the results of the Census cannot be relied upon for their accuracy, they are the most up-to-date and reliable data available. The Census also provides the only comprehensive population data disaggregated to the district and sub-district levels.

Since the time of the Census, the government has redrawn the boundaries of a number of districts and sub-districts to create new administrative units within the provinces. Population estimates for these new districts and sub-districts are taken from L. Adamec's Gazetteer of Afghanistan and, wherever possible, corroborated by DCAR field staff.

Population data on Afghan refugees settled in Pakistan is largely based on the refugee camp surveys conducted by DCAR staff from September 1988 to June 1989. This information has been supplemented and corroborated with the assistance of the UNHCR field staff in Pakistan. to which the DCAR project extends grateful acknowledgement. The results of these activities have been presented in a UNHCR report entitled "Report on Refugee Origins: Part 1: Afghan Refugees in Pakistan."

The following maps, taken from this origins report, indicate: 1) the estimated pre-war population density in each district and sub-district of the province for which there is available census data; and 2) the estimated "repatriation density" of each district and sub-district derived from the DCAR camp surveys. The actual population figures used to make these maps are attached as Annex B. The refugee figures may indeed exceed known pre-war population figures for a given district inasmuch as they are derived from interviews with refugee leaders, who are often inclined to exaggerate the strength of their constituencies. The figures, and their graphic representation, are intended as benchmarks for planning purposes only.

ARGHANDAB

Arghandab woleswali is the area located on the north and south banks of the Arghandab River bound by Panjwai, Daman, Shahwalikot and Khakrez woleswalis. Before 1979, Arghandab was the most densely populated area of Kandahar Province outside of Kandahar city. The prevalence of larger than average land holdings and an extensive network of irrigation canals supported large-scale horticulture especially on the north bank of the river where more than two-thirds of the population were settled. However, the north bank was also the centre for mujahideen activities and has suffered extensive war damage and population displacement. Except for the villages of Loye Minar and Hadira, DCAR teams report almost total destruction of human settlements and extensive destruction of irrigation systems on the north bank. The southern bank of the river has suffered considerably less damage and has thus provided refuge to a large percentage of the population from the north bank that has remained in the area. The former markaz of Arghandab, Baba Sahib, which had a bazaar of 35 shops, has been heavily damaged. Now most commercial activities have been shifted to the village of Khwajamulk. House construction in this area is typically of sun-baked mud bricks and domed rooves requiring no support beams.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The pre-war population of Arghandab was estimated at 43,000. The majority of the population were Durrani Pakhtuns. Of these, 80 percent were Alakozai, 10 percent Popalzai and the remainder where made up of Kaka, Torkhi and Barakzai tribes. An estimated 14,000 people, 33 percent of the pre-war population are estimated to have migrated to refugee camps in Baluchistan Province, especially Surkhab. These people have largely originated from the north bank of the river. The pattern of internal displacement has largely been to the villages on the south bank of the river, which have suffered considerably less damage from the war. DCAR teams have reported small numbers of refugees returning to Arghandab. These are thought to be very poor and unregistered refugees for whom there is little incentive to remain in Pakistan. Returning families are reported to be paying between Rs 4,500 to Rs 5,500 for transport via pick-up or wagoneer from Chaman.

ECONOMY

Arghandab is a predominantly horticultural area. The major crops are grapes (which are also dried for raisins), pomegranates, almonds and vegetables.

Except for a few karez systems in the north of the woleswali, all Arghandab is dependent on irrigation from the Arghandab River. There are approximately 65-70,000 jeribs of irrigated land on the north bank and 25-30,000 irrigated jeribs on the south bank. This irrigation is provided by a network of earth-filled dams and canals, the most important of which

is the Dahla Dam (originally constructed by the American firm Morrisson & Knudson) located in Shahwalikot. Others dams include: Joi Lahor-i-Sufla, Deh Sabzay Weiala, Joi Lahore Olya, Kohak, Sinzaray, Narooza and Nagjahan dams. The main irrigation canals of Arghandab are: Nahar-i-Shahi, Minar, Shahyiala, Patau, Maranjan, Panjab, Salihan, Joi-i-Lahore, Joi Nagahan, Sinzay and Sangi Hessar. Reports regarding the condition of these irrigation works vary but many are said to have been damaged by both military activities and lack of maintenance. The Minar Dam at Jazah, for example, which controls the irrigation for some 18 villages, has recently been destroyed by floods (Spring 1989). Of the irrigation canals listed above, only the Nahar-i-Shahi is said to be functioning with any reliability.

During the Daoud regime, 120 tube wells had been dug in Arghandab and were to be powered by electricity from the Kajaki dam. These wells were said to have been capable of irrigating about 150,000 jeribs of land. Reports indicate that none of these are currently functioning.

BAZAARS

- Khwajamulk, Arghandab's major bazaar, also serves Shahwalikot and Khakrez woleswalis. It is located 17km from the woleswali markaz, Baba Sahib, and 26km from Kandahar city. It has 45 shops including four diesel/petrol stands.

- Shinzaray bazaar is 8km from the Kandahar silo and has 50 shops selling petrol, diesel and Russian, Japanese, French and Pakistani goods.

- Loye Minar bazaar has 13 shops.

STORAGE

- The woleswali building at Baba Sahib has been destroyed and there is no suitable place for storage south of the river.

- In Tabeen village 41km from the woleswali markaz is a school with 12 rooms built of stone and cement, which would be suitable after a small amount of repair.

- In Nagahan 48km from the woleswali markaz is a school with 14 rooms built of cement and stone, which is not severely damaged.

ROADS

<u>The route from Pakistan to Arghandab</u> -- From the Pakistan/Afghan border (Chaman) to the markaz of Arghandab (Baba Sahib) is 174km by one route and 208km if it is necessary to make a 34km detour after Moulayid Killay village.

There are two checkposts on the Spin Boldak/Kandahar road, the first currently controlled by a Nurzai commander of NIFA and the second by HIG. From the border to Spin Boldak is 7km. The road is paved. Five km further west of Boldak there is a flood-diversion channel and a 60m detour is necessary. There is another such channel 3km further called kadanay which requires a 90m detour, and 2km further still is a second kadanay with a detour of 150m. These flood-diversion channels are only full of water during the spring. Ten km from the second kadanay the road and a bridge have been destroyed due to seasonal rains and a detour of 200m has to be made.

Nine km from the above detour the vehicles leave the main Kandahar highway to the right to a place called Da Buzo Sakay. The paved road is under the control of mujahideen up to Takhtapul which is about 35-40km further, but because of fighting in Takhtapul and mines laid by mujahideen, vehicles turn off at this point. From here all traffic is by dirt road.

Two km and 8km from the paved road there are two flood-diversion channels with detours of 220m and 100m. Sixteen km from the paved road is a village called Moulayid Killay and there are two ways from here to the Arghistan river: (i) to the right is a road running for 50km which is flat, and on which vehicles are able to travel fast; and, (ii) to the west is a road that runs for some 16km, but due to excessive use by heavy trucks, it is now in poor condition and maximum speed is 45km/1 hr. This is a good road though for loaded vehicles.

The Arghistan river can swell to a width of 550m during the spring if there are heavy rains. At this time the route can be closed for several days. When there are floods some of the vehicles travel 60km further east and cross the river at a place called Tangi Loora near the markaz of Arghistan. After crossing the river it is possible to travel for 6.5km along the Arghistan/Kandahar road which runs parallel to the river and is gravelled. Within this distance 9 bridges have been destroyed.

Wandoz Valley is 23km to the west of the markaz of Arghistan and runs from north to south. This is a resting stop for loaded trucks travelling from Kandahar to Spin Boldak. The trucks generally carry raisins and almonds to Spin Boldak and ghee, wheat, diesel, petrol and fertilizers to Kandahar. There are two shops in Wandoz.

From Wandoz to the Tarnak River is a drive of 41km and most of the road is along a flood-diversion channel called Haji Habib Creek. This route passes through low mountains and due to the frequent passage of heavy trucks the road is bad. The road is open to all types of vehicle but the fastest speed possible is 30km/1 hr. The width of Tarnak River is 300m and it is easy to pass. The Kabul-Kandahar highway (Highway 1) is located 1km to the north of this river. Vehicles can travel westwards along this highway for 1.5km and then they turn to the north.

For 30km north from Highway 1 towards Daman alaqadari the dirt road is flat. The vehicles can go as fast as 30km/1 hr. At the end of this stretch, the road passes through mountains to Kazhay Band pass. The length of this pass is 2km. The next 4km of the road is narrow, difficult to pass and heavily mined.

From Kazhay Band pass to Khwajamulk Bazaar is a distance of 13km on a partly gravelled road. From Khwajamulk bazaar to the markaz of Arghandab woleswali (Baba Sahib) is a distance of 17km and this road is gravelled. Any type of vehicle can use this route from Chaman to Arghandab.

Roads within Arghandab woleswali:

- From the markaz of Arghandab woleswali to Mansoorabad, 17km gravel road.
- From the markaz of Arghandab woleswali to Arghandab bridge, 19km gravel road.
- From the markaz of Arghandab woleswali to Shawalikot markaz, 23km gravel road which crosses a bridge over the Arghandab river.
- From the markaz of Arghandab woleswali to Tabeen village, 41km gravel road.
- From the markaz of Arghandab woleswali to Khwajamulk bazaar, 17km gravel road.
- From Khwajamulk bazaar to Shaheen-i-Wasat 16km gravel road.
- From Shaheen-i-Wasat to Tabeen 24km gravelled road. At 24km and 15km two bridges have been destroyed.
- From Shaheen-i-Wasat to Loye Minar 2km gravelled road
- From Loye Minar to Kohak village 5km of gravelled road. 3km from Loye Minar is a flood-diversion channel 50m wide.
- From Loye Minar to Nagahan village 3km of gravelled road
- From Nagahan to the Herat-Kandahar highway 4km of road and in this distance there are six bridges which have been destroyed.
- The Herat-Kandahar road is in very bad condition, but the Kandahar-Kabul route is better.

MINES

The strategic Kazhay Band pass has been a place of military action since early in the war and is heavily mined. The mujahideen have made an alternate route which is suitable for trucks and is used for moving supplies. Anti-tank and anti-personnel mines can also be found in the Seyah Sang area between Arghandab and Khakrez where Soviet troops made regular ambushes on mujahideen units. The villages of Shinzaray, Nagagahan, Shir Ahmad and Faqiran, which are near the Herat-Kandahar Highway, are also reported to be mined as well as wherever Soviet military posts were located. The villages of Kahak, Khalishak Angrean and Shaho are also known to have mines.

UNHCR BACKGROUND REPORT

KANDAHAR PROVINCE

Prepared by the
Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project
1 September 1989

PREFACE

The following report is one in a series of 14 provincial profiles prepared for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees by the Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project. The object of these reports is to provide detailed information on the conditions affecting the repatriation of Afghan refugees in each province so that UNHCR and its implementing partners may be better able to plan and target programmes of relief and rehabilitation assistance. Each of the provinces featured in this series is estimated to have at least 35 percent of its pre-1978 population living as refugees. Together, these 14 provinces -- Baghlan, Farah, Ghazni, Helmand, Herat, Kandahar, Kunar, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar, Nimroz, Paktia, Paktika and Zabul -- account for ninety percent of the Afghan refugee population settled in Iran and Pakistan.

The Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project (DCAR) was funded by UNHCR to develop a database of information on Afghanistan that would serve as a resource for repatriation planning. Project staff based in Peshawar and Quetta have conducted interviews and surveys in refugee camps throughout NWFP, Baluchistan and Punjab provinces in Pakistan to compile data on refugee origins, ethnic and tribal affiliation and likely routes of refugee return to Afghanistan. In addition, the project field staff undertake frequent missions into Afghanistan to gather specific information on road conditions, the availability of storage facilities, transportation and fuel, the level of destruction of housing, irrigation systems and farmland, the location of landmines and the political and military situation at the district (woleswali)and sub-district (alaqadari) levels in those provinces of priority concern to UNHCR.

Where possible, written sources, including the Afghanistan gazetteers edited by L. Adamec, NGO field reports and bilateral/multilateral agency reports have been consulted to corroborate field data. Project staff also interview Afghan resistance leaders, journalists and other non-Afghan visitors to the region as sources for information and corroboration of information gathered in the field. All survey data and other related information has been stored in the DCAR database. Only summary information has been included in this report. More specific information can be obtained from the DCAR main office at the UNHCR Sub-Office Peshawar.

Where locations are known, the activities of different NGOs have also been identified. This information has been provided in order to indicate the types of resources existing in a particular area, and to identify sources of potentially far more detailed information than this report can offer. However, NGO activities in Afghanistan are rapidly evolving. A more current profile of activities can be obtained from the offices of the two NGO coordinating committees, ACBAR in Peshawar and SWABAC in Quetta. Both maintain a database on the geographic coverage and sectoral activities of their member agencies.

These provincial reports mainly cover non-government controlled areas and do not claim to be exhaustive. Rather, they are intended as a reference for the targeting of assistance programmes, and as guides for those agencies that require general background information on target areas, including the major obstacles that may be encountered to the planning and implementation of assistance projects in those areas. Much of the most timely and relevant information is derived from eyewitness accounts, which often defy the most painstaking efforts to render them consistent with existing knowledge. Names of villages, evaluation of road conditions and travel distances, and the identification of influential individuals take on a remarkably subjective character when more than one Afghan source is consulted. These reports, then, cannot substitute for first-hand investigation of local conditions.

Ten years of war and social upheaval have led to the dramatic deterioration of individual security and physical subsistence throughout Afghanistan. The rapidly evolving political conditions that will affect the return of refugee and internally displaced populations, as well as the effectiveness of international assistance efforts, are beyond the capacity of even the most experienced observers to predict. These background reports represent UNHCR's attempt to develop a coherent response to these potentially chaotic conditions.

This provincial profile is mainly based upon materials gathered prior to July, 1989. The first publication of this material occurred September, 1989 and the second, February, 1990.



MAP NO. 3400 UNITED NATIONS
NOVEMBER 1986

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MAPS

Note: The woleswali of Rek is largely uninhabited desert and is not considered in this report.